

Tighter fiscal policies already beginning to plague

With a tighter governmental fiscal policy showing itself as a national trend, colleges and universities across the country, including Missouri Southern, are placed in a position of reviewing budgets and trying to cope with less tax revenue. "Undoubtedly," said Dr. Paul Shipman, vice-president for business affairs at Southern, "this has an impact on colleges and universities, but how quickly things will go into effect I don't know."

Missouri colleges and universities will be plagued by two fiscal measures this year. Already Missouri colleges have been cautioned to the possibility that they may not receive the governor's reserve portion of their general revenue money and, secondly, the passage of Proposition 5 on the Missouri ballot shows signs of restricting general revenue monies budgeted to colleges by the state.

"THE GOVERNOR ALWAYS holds

back three percent of the current year's general revenue monies just in case of short tax revenues," said Shipman.

"This year," said Shipman, "state revenues are up only 2.58 percent and they're not going to have nearly the balance to operate off. There is a possibility that we may not get that money back."

In fact, University of Missouri officials have already warned faculty that this is likely to happen.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN, in the 1981 fiscal budget, received \$6,631,760 in state revenue money. Out of that, \$198,953 was held back as the "governor's reserve."

Usually, that amount is returned to colleges, according to Shipman, on about the last day of the fiscal year, but this year that might not be so.

"In Kit Bond's last fiscal year as governor," said Shipman, "he withheld a part of that three percent which didn't hurt too much."

FOR SUCH CASES, in its budget, the college sets back 10 percent of the operating and equipment budget from each departmental budget. The sum of these deductions, said Shipman, usually equals the three percent "governor's reserve."

But still, if this money is held back, readjustments would have to be made in Southern's budget.

Said Shipman, "We would have to tighten up on the equipment and operating budgets, this, however, would not affect salaries."

ALSO, MONIES CAN BE SHIFTED from one department to another. "If there is one department that is aggressive in buying new equipment, and one that doesn't buy a lot of equipment, we can then shift money from one department to another."

Nov. 4's elections also pose problems

for Missouri Southern and other state colleges in the form of Proposition 5. The proposition

Limits state taxes except for yearly adjustments based on total incomes of persons in Missouri or emergencies; prohibits local tax or fee increases without popular vote; prohibits state expansion of local responsibility without state funding; no savings or cost to the state or local governments can be determined because of definitions, formula provisions and the exceptions allowed in the proposal.

However, at this point state legislators aren't sure quite how to implement this new amendment or its effects.

SAID STATE SENATOR Richard Webster, "We have five different study committees working on Proposition 5 and nobody yet agrees on what it does."

"In my opinion, it is totally and completely assinine and unworkable. We need

a spending lid but this isn't it," said Webster.

Webster said that the legislature was "confronted with one of the most confounded messes we've ever had."

He continued to say that drafters of the amendment paid little attention to the Missouri constitution and, in fact, worked off the Michigan state constitution.

YET ITS EFFECTS on growing colleges, such as Missouri Southern, could be grave, according to Webster.

The preliminary findings say it can have devastating effects on growing colleges.

The provisions of Amendment 5 state that increases in spending can only equal the increase in the cost of living index. So, for example, if Missouri Southern had a 15 percent growth rate and the cost of liv-

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Chart

Thursday,
Nov. 20, 1980

Thanksgiving Break
Next Week!

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Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801

Free on Campus



John T. McCarty, Vice President,
Corporate Affairs, Adolph Coors Co.

Coors official asks colleges to work with business world

John T. McCarty, vice president of Adolph Coors, last night emphasized that colleges and universities, and the business sector of the country should combine their efforts to graduate people who can function in a free society. Also, he said that the main problem confronting the American public is mis-led public opinion.

McCarty was the final speaker of the Missouri Southern Business and Economics lecture series. He spoke in Taylor Auditorium.

He pointed out that the institutions of higher learning were going to have to re-evaluate their programs.

"THE FACULTY, administration, regents, and trustees are going to have to

look at their programs and decide what should remain the same, what should be expanded, and what should be cut. To make sure that there is no waste."

McCarty pointed out that in the time following World War II from 1945 to 1965 the United States had an annual rate of growth of 3 percent a year. Currently the growth rate is less than 1 percent a year.

"Academics and business must work together to produce the people that can provide the economic rebirth of America," said McCarty. "We need to instill incentive into the people of this country. Everyone has admired that educator who pushed them to their limits, because those people obtained the goals that were expected of them and they extended far beyond those first barriers."

HE REMINDED the audience that the current economic system was made great by the small individual who lived the American dream of self betterment.

"Andrew Carnegie and Adolph Coors lived that dream. They wanted a better life and they made it for themselves. But then Congress decided that they would legislate morals and passed prohibition and almost ruined Coors. But he continued in that same spirit of self betterment and made what he could sell which was malted milk."

Then McCarty discussed his idea of mis-led public opinion. He used the past presidential election and the practice of

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Elections may have hurt NEA efforts here

The Nov. 4th elections may have direct effects on the local chapter of the National Education Association and its attempts to enter into any kind of "meet and confer" situation.

A Missouri Senate interim committee studying collective bargaining for public employees wound up hearings two weeks ago and will have another version of the controversial legislation ready for debate early next session.

Democratic Sen. Henry Panethiere of Kansas City, the committee chairman and author of a collective bargaining bill that barely failed in April, said the committee would recommend against the right of public employees to strike.

But he said some way must be found to improve an existing, often ignored law that requires elected officials to "meet and confer" with their workers.

TEACHERS UNION spokesmen and other union representatives said that some school boards and administrators simply dictate their terms and remind workers that they are forbidden to strike.

But some members of the public oppose strikes or any kind of collective bargaining by public employees, including public school teachers and college and university faculty members.

Bob Farrar, executive director of the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, said the businesses of Missouri oppose strikes by government workers and any legislation that "delegates power to organized labor."

REPUBLICANS and conservative Democrats teamed up last April to kill Panethiere's bill, 18-16 after weeks of debate.

The Missouri NEA chapter worked for the defeat of at least one Republican senator who voted against the measure, Sen. Ralph Laut, Jr., of New Florence, but he won easily.

Sen. Richard Webster, Republican from Carthage, who worked for a compromise on the collective bargaining bill, said last week that he now believes the NEA to be "totally untrustworthy" and added, "I am willing to work with other labor groups but not with them."

HE WENT ON to say that the chances for a collective bargaining bill had worsened. "I'd say there is less chance

now for a bill than there was last year."

"The new President Pro Tem of the Senate is violently opposed to a collective bargaining bill," said Webster.

That man, Sen. Phil Snowden, Democrat from Gladstone, was elected to that position just last Sunday.

WEBSTER ALSO CITED the work of the NEA as another reason for the poor chances of a collective bargaining bill. "The NEA made very many enemies in the elections among some members of the Senate. The NEA dumped incumbents who supported collective bargaining in favor of other candidates but lost."

"The opinion of these Senators now is, 'Why should I try to help these people if they're going to try and defeat me.'"

Finally said Webster, "If we couldn't pass a collective bargaining bill this April, we're not going to."

NATIONALLY, the NEA also fell into disfavor. The national organization had placed all of its support behind the reelection of President Carter.

NEA has been a White House insider since 1976 when it backed Carter in exchange for his promise to create a separate education department—a pledge he fulfilled last year.

President-elect Ronald Reagan, however, has said he wants to dismantle the education department and reduce federal controls over state and local school systems.

"WE'RE TRYING to assess the damage," said Ken Melley, NEA's political director. "We're terribly concerned."

Melley said 16 of 31 Senate candidates endorsed by the NEA lost along with Carter. "We did not anticipate the mood of the country to reject not only the president but many members of the Senate who had seniority," he said.

Also, Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, has announced plans to introduce a constitutional amendment which would abolish affirmative action programs. Such an amendment, it is believed, would effectively destroy all hiring requirements of colleges and universities and end most aspects of the Title IX, sex discrimination laws. This could eventually, said one observer, eliminate women's athletic programs entirely.

Evaluation not liked, says one faculty survey

Missouri Southern faculty members have expressed an overwhelming disapproval of the faculty evaluation system in use this year.

IN A SURVEY conducted by the Faculty Welfare Committee, some 132 faculty members participated. This represents 91 percent of 144 full-time teaching faculty members who are evaluated by the instrument.

Of those responding, 98 percent did not believe the student evaluation form is an "exact measure of... teaching abilities so that each point can be assigned a dollar value" and 84 percent did not feel that the present evaluation system measures performance accurately enough to determine merit pay on a point to point basis.

And 92 percent did not feel that the present evaluation system accurately ranks the faculty at the college.

IN A MATTER not directly concerned with evaluation, 85 percent preferred being paid over a 12 month basis. Faculty members currently are paid on an 11 month basis, that is, they receive their base salaries in 11 installments.

Continuing with evaluation, 85 percent

felt that the present evaluation system should not be used for purposes of determining raises and promotions for the 1981-82 school year.

The college service and professional part of the evaluation was considered invalid by 82 percent of the respondents, 80 percent felt that faculty in all areas of the college should not be evaluated by the same system, and 78 percent felt that the administrative evaluation was not an accurate measure of one's contribution to the college.

AS FOR USING student evaluations as part of merit pay determination, 76 percent were opposed.

Some 70.5 percent said that faculty evaluation had had a negative effect on their morale, and 67 percent said that not enough security existed with the administration of the student evaluation form.

The survey was distributed last week, and the results made known Friday. The committee is now in the process of collating and aggregating comments which were received and which are to be used in developing a base for future recommendations.

Students air complaints about food

Food quality and quantity were the main topics of discussion during a Food Service Committee meeting yesterday that had to be moved from Room 314 of the Billingsly Student Center to the Rotunda.

So many persons attended that the meeting room originally assigned was too small to hold the crowd.

Handy Andy Food Service director Ray Steele, Associate Dean of Students Doug Carnahan, and Dean of Students Glenn Dolence were in attendance to hear student complaints and suggestions and offered to check on complaints to see if there was any way of verifying some situations described.

CARNAHAN STARTED by telling the audience that they were there to hear complaints and not get stuck in some insignificant and isolated problems.

David Gaumer, member of the resident hall food committee, brought to the attention of Steele that many students were finding worms in their cereal and that some boxes of cereal being served had marked expiration dates which had

already passed. Gaumer said that the dates were roughly a week past.

"You have brought up a very good point," said Steele. "As of now no one in the food service operations have ever checked the dates of expiration before they are placed on the serving line. But we will begin to do that. We have been looking into an alternate plan so that the cereals will be placed in large containers on the line and the students won't have to worry about using the small boxes."

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Debate team wins first place in Oklahoma tourney

Missouri Southern's debate team of Mitch Savage and Julie Storm took first place in the Central State University Forensics Tournament in Edmond, Okla., last weekend with a record of 18-0.

"This is the best we have ever performed in the Central State tournament," said Southern debate coach Dick Finton. "Julie and Mitch were very impressive throughout the tournament."

SOUTHERN'S OTHER DEBATE team of Dana Freese and John Meredith failed to break to the octa-finals by two speaker points and finished the tournament with a 3-3 record.

Savage and Storm had to face teams from much larger schools such as Texas A

M. University of Texas-Arlington, and Baylor University after they broke into the octa-finals.

"Mitch and Julie have done well all year no matter what size school they are up against. They currently have a 60-15 record on the season, and they have finished first twice, second twice, and fourth once," said Finton.

SAVAGE AND STORM finished first at Central State and at Central Missouri State University. They were awarded second place at the Johnson County Tournament and the Notre Dame Tournament. Their fourth place finish was at the beginning of the year at the Western Illinois Tournament.

Savage and Storm have also been awarded the number one and two speakers for the tournaments at Johnson County and at Central Missouri State. At the Notre Dame tournament they were awarded the number five and six position speakers.

Besides having two teams competing in the debate rounds, Southern also had people participating in individual events. Tanya Callway and Terri Hays competed in poetry. Hays, Freese, Savage and Meredith participated in extemporaneous speaking, and Grant Richards was involved in general oratory. All of Southern's contestants in the individual events failed to break into the final four rounds.

"THIS WAS THE FIRST time that we have made a major effort as a team in the individual rounds. We have been mainly concentrating on debate but we feel that our teams are getting strong enough now that we can spend time and effort getting some of our people ready for the individual events in the second semester."

The Central State University tournament was the final one of the semester for Southern. Their next tournaments will be in January during Christmas break at Westminster and at the University of Texas-Arlington.

"Now that we have this break in our competition we are concentrating on getting everything set for our high school

tournament here at Southern," said Finton.

THE HIGH SCHOOL tournament will consist of about 30 schools from the four state areas competing in debate and individual speaking events. The dates for the tournament are Dec. 5-6.

"Everything is progressing well in our plans for the tournament, but we are looking for people who would be interested in judging the individual events and also anyone interested in judging novice and championship debate."

Anyone interested in judging events for the tournament should contact Finton in Hearn's Hall room 108 or call extension 330.

Senate committees at work

Southern's Student Senate currently has several projects and activities being planned by some of its committees.

At the Nov. 12 meeting, the Senate formed a spirit committee to help encourage spirit at Southern's basketball games. The committee plans to have different activities toward their cause. Chairman of the committee is Carla Powers. Other members are Campy Benson, Marsha McClendon and Robert Tyndall. Coach Chuck Williams, head basketball coach, spoke of spirit at the games.

Another active Senate committee is the campus beautification committee. This

committee is currently working towards the possibility of putting in more benches for students around the campus. They are also looking into getting more trash containers to place throughout campus grounds. Chairman of this committee is Michele Hindman. Other members are Terry Cole, Tracy Fasken, and Angie Cartwright.

Money appropriations for two organizations were voted on at last night's meeting. One appropriation was for Tri-Beta, Southern's biology club, to help them attend the national Tri-Beta convention.

The other appropriation voted on was for the chemistry and physics club, to help them in their upcoming open house.

Donations were also sent recently by the Senate to the Missouri Southern State College Foundation in the names of Lucille Dinges and Nina Carney.

Southern's Senate encourages any suggestions or grievances to be placed in the grievance box located in the second floor foyer of the Student Center. Students are welcome to attend Senate meetings. The meetings are held each Wednesday evening at 6:30 in room 310 of the Billingsly Student Center.

Food complaints from page 1

Another complaint brought up by Gaumer was that hair was being found in the food.

STEELE REPLIED that "anyone who has hair above their collar does not have to wear a hairnet, and anyone with hair below their collar must wear a hairnet. There may be some problem on the evening menu because of the different crew, but I will pursue the problem."

Gaumer also wanted to know what policy existed for serving leftovers in the cafeteria.

"During the week we serve two fresh entrees and one leftover entree at each meal. On Saturdays we serve just one fresh entree and a leftover entree. On the matter of leftovers we only reheat the leftovers one time and if there is any left after that meal, then the food is thrown away. And the leftovers are never saved longer than three or four days before they are served the second time," Steele replied.

One student in the audience brought up that some of the food, such as salads, that was used in banquets that had been served was wrapped and served to students in the cafeteria.

"THIS IS TRUE," said Steele. "If we place a salad at a table and no one sits at that place at the beginning of that banquet, then we have workers pick up the bowls at the beginning of the meal and the salads are sealed in cellophane."

One of the complaints was that students were getting enough food.

Dean Dolence said, "The amount of food each student receives per meal is set by standards made by the college. The college sets these standards by the amount of food proposed on a plan. Nothing can be done about the quantity of food the students are allowed per meal until next year, because the contract that is in effect lasts until the end of next semester."

Dolence continued, "We are working on the food contract for next year and I will propose to President Darnton Monday when he returns that the students are interested in a program that would offer seconds and even unlimited seconds. But you must remember, in order for a program of this nature to be put into effect it would cost the students an estimated \$34 extra per semester."

CARNAHAN SAID, "We are discussing asking to switch to an all-you-can-eat plan for next year. But people are just going to have to accept the fact that if they

want more food in their meals, they are going to have to pay a higher residence fee."

Dolence added, "The residence halls and the Student Center do not receive any funds from the state to aid in the costs of operations or the construction costs. You students compare our food service with one at SMS, but you must remember that SMS has the luxury of having its dorms paid for, and we are still paying off the revenue bonds that paid for the construction of the new dorms and the addition of the Student Center."

A student wanted to know what had happened to an earlier suggestion that the Lions' Den snack bar on the first floor of the Center be used as an alternative source for lunch.

DOLENCE STATED, "A system that was to be used to control this type of operations would cost \$18,000. We don't have the money, and we did, I think it could be better used in the food program instead of in a system that would only control a process."

A student mentioned that most of the students don't even enjoy their meals and that some of the complaints concerning the choice of fresh fruit for dessert at the evening meals had been taken care of since the last meeting.

Steele stated, "I try to vary the menu as much as I can, and I will take note of the fruit at the evening meals."

Dolence said, "I have made notes concerning all your grievances and suggestions and I will follow them up and see what action can be taken."

STUDENTS ALSO COMPLAINED of uncooked entrees and baked potatoes. Steele said to bring incidents of this nature to his attention as soon as it occurs.

Gaumer mentioned that he was told the breakfast menu had become boring, but the audience said this was not true and voiced the opinion that was the best meal of the day.

Many students expressed appreciation for that fact that the food service had begun to serve fresh scrambled eggs instead of the powdered version.

The audience was informed in when they could find the results of some of the inquiries being made by Carnahan and Dolence.

Carnahan replied, "Make sure you are at the next meeting."

No date was set for the meeting but tentative plans are for the week before the final examinations.

Coors from page 1

raising taxes on businesses.

"EVERYONE WAS SAYING that this election was going to be a horse race and we all know the results. The people were not satisfied with the past four years and they showed it."

McCarty also pointed out that "when you go in to buy gasoline it costs between \$1.09 and \$1.20 or so a gallon. But you don't even think about the .28 to .31 that you are paying in taxes because you are paying it to the gasoline attendant and he is just a collector for the government."

He discussed business as a give-and-take process that is controlled by the customer. If the customer purchases a product he enables the company to continue operations. The money from the

purchase is divided into wages for employees, payment to suppliers for raw materials, profits to owners and investors, and money for neighbors of the business, mainly government.

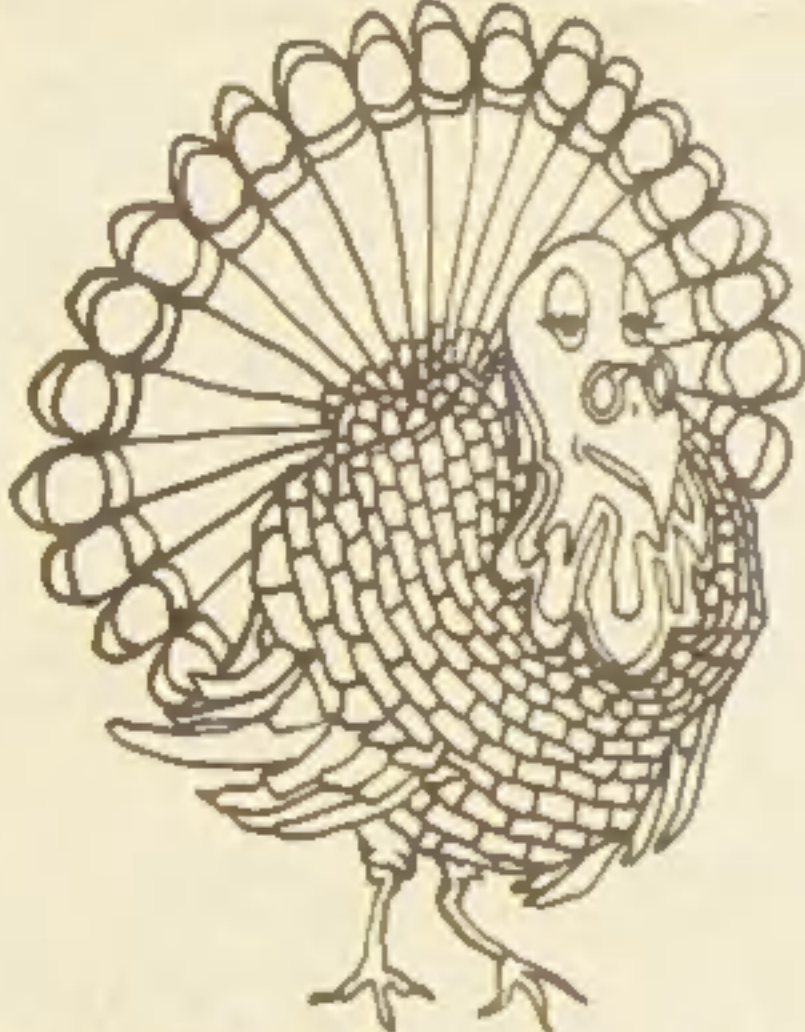
"WITHOUT THE CUSTOMER satisfied we can not start the chain. If we can not produce a quality product for a reasonable price then the company will be ruined. That is the main reason for the sag in our economy. Poor management and poor quality labor leaders got together and raised wages without an increase in output and quality and they ruined themselves."

Another reason that McCarty stated for the slow down in the American economy was the "second Pearl Harbor" of 1965.

"THE JAPANESE dropped Sony, Panasonic, Toyota, and Datsun. The Swedes dumped Volvo and Saab. The Germans dropped Porsche-Audi and Mercedes-Benz. The people of Japan are excited about their work and their attitudes are different. Instead of coffee breaks they have exercise periods and they take pride in the work that they do."

McCarty offered a solution to the wage earners who want higher wages.

"If anyone wants a larger share they are going to have to put more in. Other wise we will fall into a permanent predicament than we are in now. As my German mother said the ones that are always complaining about the dirt don't have a broom in their hand."



HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

Thanksgiving vacation begins at the end of classes next Wednesday. There will be no Chart next week. All college offices will be closed Thursday and Friday of next week. The Library also will be closed.

CAN YOU HIT THE MARK?

Learn how to shoot straight and earn 2 hours of elective credit.

The Military Science Department is offering a course next semester that introduces you to pistol marksmanship and safety. Also taught in this course are rappelling and mountaineering, camping safety and sanitation, and land navigation.

This is an exciting course where the classroom setting for the canoe and camping trips will include Missouri rivers and campgrounds. Register for MS 122 during preregistration for the Spring 1981 semester.

Additional information can be obtained from Military Science Department personnel in PA 109 or by calling extension 245.

National Park Service to conduct seminar on summer job possibilities

The National Park Service will conduct a Seminar on the Missouri Southern campus at 7 p.m., Thursday, Dec. 4 in the Billingsly Student Center. The Seminar will be open to persons interested in summer employment with the Park Service. Representatives will help individuals

complete application for employment with the Park Service. There is no charge for the seminar.

Teachers, students or other interested persons are invited to attend the Seminar to be held in Room 313 of the Billingsly Student Center.

ECM Punchline

When was the last time you cared about someone? I mean really cared, not just thought about them then allowed to slip by your real feelings. When was the last time you worried about someone else because of their problems and hassles and not because of what their problems would do to you or how you might lose something important. Being a student worried about my future, my grades, my friends and my pleasure provides a great escape route to get me out of

responsibility we have towards other people. We can insultate our lives, feel intruded upon by those "others," and perhaps miss the activities that can give our lives purpose.

If you're here for an education or to educate others, consider how you will serve through what you learn. Service to God and to his creation begins now, at this moment of our lives. It's in reaching out that we begin to find satisfaction in living.

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"When style and good looks are a necessity, not a luxury, think HEADWEST."

Voters reject tax cut bills in seven states

YPSILANTI, MI—(CPS)—By late election night, John Porter was a relieved man. "My faith and confidence in the state's voters has increased," he sighed.

So had his job security. For John Porter is president of Eastern Michigan University, which Michigan Gov. William Milliken had warned would have been boarded up if a tax cut measure called the Tech Amendment had passed.

In a "contingency budget" Milliken drew up to show what would happen if Tech passed, virtually all state colleges and universities in Michigan were scheduled to be closed down.

PORTER AND HIS MICHIGAN colleagues weren't the only educators breathing sighs of relief on election night. In stark contrast to the notion that the election represented a national swing to the right, voters in seven states rejected ballot measures that would have sent colleges into financial despair. Those measures, of course, embodied the heart of what is supposed to be the major conservative issue: tax cuts.

Massachusetts voters were the only ones to actually pass a tax cut that would affect colleges. Proposition 2½ limited property taxes to 2.5 percent of the property value. Administrators said that the effect will be to cut higher education funding.

"Massachusetts is not known for supporting its public higher education very

well," mourns Roxbury Community College President Kenneth Haskins.

HIS SCHOOL, he explains, is partly dependent on state bonds. He expects the tax cut will limit the state's ability to borrow money through bonds without an adequate tax base to support them.

West Virginia voters also approved a tax cut measure, which increased property tax exemptions for elderly and handicapped people.

But the academic community in the state was largely unimpressed with—and ignorant about—any effects the measure had on education. "You can't anticipate anything for something you don't know anything about," comments Robert Ramsey, chief of the state's board of regents.

EDUCATORS IN Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Iowa, and Michigan, however, anticipated a bit of trouble from tax cut measures in their states. Through hard lobbying, electoral choice, and plain luck, they escaped election day with victories.

Nevada voters narrowly defeated a property tax cut that would have meant a decrease in faculty by 10 percent and "considerable tuition hikes" at state schools, according to Don Jessup, University of Nevada financial affairs director.

Arizonans handily defeated a tax cut measure that, according to University of

Arizona president Gary Munzinger, would have led to increased competition with other state agencies for state funds, and would have meant firing faculty.

Oregon voters defeated a tax cut measure for the second time in three years. Portland State's Mark Howard says the cut would have limited state college funds.

Utah Tech Vice President C. Lavar Rockwood forecast "putting more students on waiting lists" and cutting programs if a Utah tax limit passed. It didn't.

The Dakota Proposition in South Dakota would have dried "up many funds going to public schools," says Dean Clark of Northern State College in Aberdeen.

Less specifically, Iowa State Vice President George Christensen would only say that "those of us in higher education are concerned" by the effects a tax cut initiative in Iowa would have had. It was rejected.

NOWHERE was concern more widely expressed than in Michigan, which entertained the fall's most radical tax cut proposal. Written by Drain Commissioner Robert Tisch, it would have rolled back property taxes by some 57 percent. Further, it would have required that 60 percent of the electorate approve any raise in state taxes or fees, including college tuition.

Educators were not amused. They took to the hustings in small numbers that

Tisch even sued to keep several university officials from using state facilities and money for "political propagandizing." A court refused to grant Tisch a hearing.

College administrators got some help from Milliken, who prepared a "contingency budget" to illustrate consequences of the measure's passage.

IN IT, Milliken warned that the state would have to cease funding for all but three state colleges—Michigan, Michigan State, and Wayne State. Those schools, moreover, could expect revenue losses of millions of dollars.

The budget was aimed not only at preparing for the worst, but at scaring voters. It worked. On Nov. 4, Michigan voters rejected the measure by a 51 percent to 49 percent margin.

Eastern Michigan's Porter was one of the few college officials to admit that closing colleges would only be a last resort if the Tisch Amendment passed. He said the school would have tried other funding sources, especially tuition raises. Yet if those approaches hadn't worked, he adds, "We would have had to close."

Even in the glow of victory, Porter reflected, "There's a lesson that we've learned. We should start immediately on a tax reform commission."

His reasons are practical. "I have every reason to believe that if we don't deal with these issues, we'll have another, similar proposal in 1982."

Fiscal policies

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ing index was 7½ percent, the college could then only receive a 7½ percent increase in general revenue funds to provide additional faculty and equipment needed to cover that 15 percent growth increase.

AND DIRECTLY in terms of Missouri Southern, Webster mentioned instructional improvement.

"When we were searching for the new president [Webster was the chairman of the search committee that hired Dr. Donald Darnon as President of Missouri Southern] we told candidates that students either came here because it was close or cheap, and that we wanted them to say, 'I came to Missouri Southern because it was the best education I could get,'" said Webster.

"To do this this we have to have a stable program of improvement. As vacancies in the faculty are filled we want to bring in the prestigious people who would normally go to the larger schools. To bring these people in we would have to offer higher salaries."

"But," said Webster, "Proposition 5 would prohibit that kind of approach. The money that we would have to have to offer these higher salaries would instead have to be used to keep present salaries at the cost of living level."

YET WITH ALL the confusion caused by Proposition 5, the legislature must work with its guide lines in this year's budgetary process which starts in January.

Said Webster, "A lot of the problems will have to be settled in court. We won't know what it means until the courts start handing down their decisions."

And that, he said, could take years.

AS FOR MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S 1982 fiscal year budget, work still continues. The Coordinating Board for Higher Education met in Springfield Oct. 25 and approved a \$9,546,282 operating budget for Southern, of which, \$7,350,637 would be general revenue monies. The rest, or 23 percent, would come from local funds.

Again, there will be another tuition increase for Southern students. However, said Shipman, "No decision has been made as to how much it will go up."

College officials were to meet in Jefferson City on Dec. 2 for budget hearings, but due to the change in governors, this has been delayed until Dec. 14.

Whether a change from Gov. Joe Tinsdale to Gov. Kit Bond will have an effect on the college's budget, Shipman said, "I really can't predict that accurately. I suppose he'll be part of the mood across the country of fiscal conservatism."

Prop. 13's effects finally felt in California

By Michael Arkush
College Press Service

Even as tax-cut advocates across the nation tried to convince voters that their ballot measures would not adversely affect colleges, California educators were steeling themselves against the long-delayed but potentially devastating effects of Proposition 13, the original "tax revolt" measure that spawned nine imitators on Nov. 3.

Many of the worst effects of Proposition 13—the June, 1978, ballot measure that cut Californians' property taxes by 50 percent and thus cut the amount of money available for education and other civic services—are just now beginning to be felt on campuses, administrators say.

THE EFFECTS had been forestalled by a huge Marshall Plan-like program of paying for education out of funds from the state's large budget surplus. The surplus, however, is nearly depleted, and education programs have no other means of support.

Officials figure the real tightening will come during the 1981-82 academic year. Community colleges in particular are busily outlining their priorities to determine which programs will go.

Arthur Elish, dean of instruction at Fresno City College, says a fundamental re-examination of the college's programs

has been proceeding ever since it was told that no more bail-out funds would be available.

"NO DOUBT IN MY MIND that there will be a reduction in programs here," he says. "We are going through a traumatic course evaluation procedure is put everything into a priority matter." From that list of priorities, the administration chooses which programs to kill, depending on what funds are given in it.

"The only reason we're still here is because of the state. That's why our doors are still open," says Elish, "and that's why we have a future."

The new wave of anxiety, Elish recalls, was sparked by a report from Gerald Hayward, chancellor of California's Community College System. The report said that without bail-out funds, state community college budgets will only increase by the same percentage state income rises. Hayward says various estimates show the state's revenue will go up by two percent at most, while the inflation rate alone is expected to be eight percent.

"IT'S A PRETTY GLOOMY forecast," the chancellor admits. "The question is whether the state will somehow re-order its priorities, or whether it will allow many colleges to cut back severely."

Before that decision can be made,

though, it seems the state must first confess there will indeed be no more bail-out funds available for these schools. Lonnie Mathis, a budget analyst for the governor's office in Sacramento, claims, "No decisions whatsoever have been made as to the availability of bail-out funds as well as future state allocations to higher education."

He said those were political decisions which would be made by the end of the year.

UPON HEARING THAT NEWS, Hayward laughed and said "it's absolutely false." He reported that a host of unrelated estimates show the surplus has been almost completely depleted.

"Everybody knows that the money just isn't there. We had better prepare for it before it's too late," he said.

Though community colleges will be the hardest hit, the prestigious University of California system will hardly remain unscathed. Already the crunch has forced the system to refuse pay raises for faculty and has delayed much-needed work, according to Vice Chancellor Tom Jenkins.

JENKINS SAYS it's too early to speak of definite, specific cuts, but did suggest that research programs across the state could be the first hurt by a slash in state allocations.

3 to interview

Upcoming job interviews in the Placement Office include the F.B.I., the U.S. Navy, and Leggett and Platt.

On Wednesday, Nov. 26, Leggett and Platt will be interviewing December business administration students interested in sales positions. The person selected must be willing to relocate at the end of a training period.

On Thursday, Dec. 4, the F.B.I. will interview all majors, and on Dec. 6 and 11, Mike Nott of the U.S. Navy will interview all majors.

Vets to 'rap'

An informal "Rap Session" on the effects of exposure to Agent Orange has been scheduled by the Veterans Affairs Office at Missouri Southern. It is scheduled for 2 p.m., Wednesday, Dec. 10 in the Billingsly Student Center.

Speaking will be Sharon Wentz, of Springfield, Mo., who will present a short film and hold discussion session following.

For more information contact the Veterans Affairs Office on the Missouri Southern campus at 417-624-8100.

Pick-ups end

Last chance for picking up 1979-1980 yearbooks in room 114 of the Billingsly Student Center will be tomorrow. Any books left after that will be sold.

Office hours are Monday through Friday 9 a.m. until 11 a.m., Monday noon until 3 p.m. and Tuesday through Thursday 2 p.m. until 3 p.m.

Course offered

A new course will be offered this spring semester at Missouri Southern for last semester juniors and seniors. The course, Job Seeking Skills, (Pay 498) is designed to help them prepare a job search technique.

The eight week seminar will meet twice each week in Hearnes Hall 214. Interested students may take the class at 1:00 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays or at 1:00 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Fullbrights can bring scholars here from abroad

New awards to bring Fulbright professors from Europe have been announced by the U.S. International Communication Agency and the Council for International Exchange of Scholars.

More than 100 awards annually are now available through the Communication Agency to bring scholars from abroad for lecture affiliations with U.S. colleges and universities. Ten of these awards, announced for the first time, are for Western European scholars. Application deadlines have also been extended for the

American republics and Eastern Europe programs.

A deadline of Jan. 15 is set for awards to bring scholars from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

DEC. 1 DEADLINES are set for awards from all countries of Central and South America, Mexico, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago, and from

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Awards are also available to bring scholars from the Soviet Union.

In all cases, the host institution must make a proposal describing arrangements to be made for the visiting scholars, classes and/or seminars to be taught, and whether they are to serve as consultants in curriculum development.

The scholar receives a stipend from the sponsoring agent to cover travel expenses and per diem, but the host institution is

expected to pay a salary.

FULL DETAILS are available from the respective sponsoring agents, or from Dr. Harold Cooper, associate vice president.

Also available for American scholars are Fulbright junior lectureships in France on American literature and civilization, summer seminars in Germany, and NATO research fellowships.

Dr. Cooper also has information on them.

SIFE activities reverberate into area communities

By Denise Hansen

Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE) is an involved campus organization whose activities reverberate into the community.

SIFE believes in the American economic system and concerns itself with the preservation of that system. The organization, based in the School of Business, is comprised of both business and non-business majors.

A major function of SIFE is to educate people on the advantages of the free

enterprise system. The club has prepared materials for educating many age groups and special interest groups. SIFE sponsors a puppet show for elementary school children, tours of businesses for junior high schools, and mini courses for high schools. For adults the group promotes lecture series, produces pamphlets, and submits editorials to eight newspapers in the area.

TERRY MARION, faculty advisor for SIFE, said, "Over the last two years we've printed 80,000 pieces of literature. We also print a newsletter that goes to

500 people in the business community."

Programs are also provided for service organizations and industrial employees. Members of SIFE have, through the help of the group, been placed on congressional staffs in Washington, D.C.

APPROXIMATELY 18 students are active members of Students in Free Enterprise. These students carry out programs mentioned by going to businesses, schools, and groups and letting them know the types of information available to them. Students work with these people

and implement desired programs. Marion said this provides the community with a service and the student with valuable contacts and experience.

Marion said, "We are mainly trying to teach basic economic principles." A pamphlet by SIFE states, "We believe the loss of our economic freedom would also mean the loss of our political and personal freedom."

Students wishing to participate in Students in Free Enterprise or persons interested in their program should contact Terry Marion at extension 338.

English club plans social events, issue guidebook

Members of the English club announce these social events planned for the remainder of the semester.

The first is a Club breakfast at Sambo's at 7:45 a.m. tomorrow.

The next is a second pizza-play party at Ken's Pizza, 4th and Rangeline, beginning at 6:30 p.m. Dec. 4. Afterwards, club members will attend the production of *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*

at Taylor Auditorium.

The final event of the semester is a Christmas party, tentatively planned for Saturday, Dec. 6. The time and place are still in the planning stage.

All English faculty and families, majors and minors, and students interested in the field of English are welcome to attend any or all of the remaining activities. They may contact Ed Hakes, club presi-

dent, or George Greenlee or Dale Simpson, club sponsors, for further details.

The English club also has cooperated with the English department in producing a guide to the department. The guide consists of three parts: a general introduction to the department and the English major; brief descriptions of each faculty member's academic preparation and interests; and descriptions of English

courses.

The package, which will be available during pre-registration, is intended for use by English majors and minors in selecting courses and by other students as a general guide to the aims and coverage of English courses.

Copies of the guide have been sent to faculty advisors and are available in the English department, 300 Hearnes Hall.

'Economics of Jogging' to be Tuesday lecture topic

Charles G. Geiss, professor of economics at the University of Missouri-Columbia, will speak at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday in the Billingsly Student Center. Geiss' lecture, entitled "Economics of

Jogging", is sponsored by Omicron Delta Epsilon, the honorary economics society. Geiss' lecture concerns the resource of time rather than money by saying that "We view time rather than money as the

ultimate constraining resource."

Also, says Geiss, certain groups in highly developed countries show an increased mortality rate. This he says is caused by the mis-allocation of time

among the members of these societies.

Furthermore, he will discuss ways to better apply one's time, and the methods used to achieve a greater propensity of time allocations.

Opinion

The pinch begins

Many college and university systems are now starting to feel the pinch of tightening fiscal policies that have established themselves as a national trend these days.

In California, for example, the effects of the Proposition 13 movement are now being felt as colleges there are now beginning to decide on the cut backs which must be made.

Meanwhile, here in Missouri another state spending bill was passed, Proposition 13 was passed by the state's voters. What effect it will have on this state's colleges and universities is yet unknown.

Yet the fact remains that in this trend of belt-tightening education, higher education particularly, seems to be in the position of being the easiest area in which to make cuts. Although the fact can be admitted that yes, tax payer money, in any state agency, could be used better, education is one place where it seems that cuts should be avoided.

All the old plays could be used in support of this point. We could repeat the phrase that tomorrow's leaders will emerge from these institutions, and that great gains in human knowledge has been made in college campuses.

But few of us will become the national and international leaders of tomorrow, and even fewer of us will be the ones to make the great gains to human knowledge.

No, the point here to be made is the benefit of a society that is completely educated, one whose citizenry has had the opportunity to learn and complete a college education. Certainly it is an idealistic goal, but one that above all else should be strived for.

Cutting the budget of higher education does not only pertain to the monies received by these institutions, but also the money received by students that enable students to attend these institutions.

In fact, this is a real possibility. If such measures are taken to cut financial aid in students it would be a factor that would set this country back several years. A college education would become something for those who could only afford it, thus creating a class of ruling elites.

No one, who wants one should be denied the privilege of a college education. The denial of one's college education because of money is an act of discrimination against only those with money could attend.

Although some will consider this an abstract and not a viable argument, let them check the roles of those receiving financial aid from the government in college. Then consider, if they would, how many of those students would be attending college if there wasn't financial aid.

As for prayers...

Concern once again has arisen over the constitutionality of prayer in public schools. This, of course, can be related to the trend toward conservatism that made itself apparent in Nov. 4's election. However, that matter in itself should have little to do with prayer in public schools, on the basis of separation of church and state alone the issue can be decided as it has been in the past—no prayer in public schools.

Although many states have attempted laws that make prayer optional for students, giving them the right to they object to leave the classroom, such laws still violate the theory of separation of church and state. Basically, religious matters have no business in a classroom unless it deals with academic matters, such as the study of the Bible as literature. Yet the reciting of a prayer in a classroom holds no bearing on academic matter and thus holds no place in a public institution.



"OKAY, SERGEANT REAGAN, HE'S YOURS"

CLARK SWANSON: A Thanksgiving letter to Mother

By Clark Swanson

Never gave much thought to writing a Thanksgiving column—guess I'd better; this is the last chance I'll get to do it with The Chart.

After all, there is so much to be thankful for; I guess I'm still living, am I not?

Dear Mom,

What does Thanksgiving mean to me? Uncle Floyd's mostly; he is always good for beer and bird. Oh Mom, won't be home for Thanksgiving; gotta stay at school and finish term papers; really mom, I've got to start them.

Also note, mom, my request for money. I'm fresh out. Well you know Christmas is almost upon us, well, well, I need to buy those gifts before I come home. Don't worry, mom; it won't go for beer and cigarettes; I stocked up on those items with your last check.

Please tell Dad, mom, I didn't vote for Ronald Reagan; I know he did; tell him he could have cost Jimmy the election 'cause he bled my vote. I could forgive him for voting for George Wallace in '68 but this goes beyond the limits of sanity.

Don't worry about my grades; just keep telling

yourself it's not your money.

Mom, I'm seriously thinking about quitting school; nothing wrong right; I'm depressed and disillusioned.

Tell grandmother I miss her and will see her when I return home. I know I haven't seen her for three years but I've got to keep the woman's hopes up.

Tell Dad I'm still a liberal; I know it hurts him. He wanted a capitalist and got a socialist; those are the breaks I guess.

You asked what I wanted for Christmas—basically money. Yet if you persist, send the receipts; I'll return them myself.

Tell Dad I'm drinking Busch these days, so when I return for semester break, throw that Coors out because no matter what he says or does I won't drink it.

Do you remember all those nasty things I said about your cooking? Forget it. Compared to this place yours is heaven on a bun, even though I'll see boil-o-bags for a month.

Wish I could say something nice about college, but I just can't bring myself to it; I'd only be lying.

My friend, John,—you know the guy who locked himself in the room for two days,—is staying here

also. At least I'll have company.

Don't even think about it. I know what you're thinking. There isn't that much beer in Joplin.

Send me \$25.00 extra in the next check. I have to take the GRE next month and I don't have enough money to pay the fee. So if you and dad want to save society from me for two more years you'd better pay up, or there goes the family name.

For a graduation present I want \$1200. Europe sounds awfully good; besides it just might save me from the draft if I stay long enough.

I just don't have much optimism left anymore. It has been sucked all from me. College just seems to do that to a person. You remember when I told you I needed time to find some answers for myself. Well, I decided I found the wrong answers. This means at least two more years of school.

I know Dad says get out and get a job. But why do I need a job when he is still working; I mean, he supports me in fine fashion.

Yes, I know he said a liberal arts degree is worthless. But damn mom, I've had so much fun at it.

Thanks Mom,

Clark

JULIAN BOND: 'No one mentioned blacks Nov. 4!'

By Julian Bond

In the remodeled basement of a Southern home, friends gather over gumbo before a wide-screen television to learn of the day's election returns—and of the new America they will face the next morning.

The guests—a mayor, a former congressman who served in the Carter administration, a financier, a state politician, wives and friends—know by 8:15 p.m. that Jimmy Carter will be coming home to Plains.

All had supported Carter's re-election. Some had worked hard for Sen. Edward Kennedy, but none had held back when Carter triumphed at the Democratic Convention in August.

ALL HAD CRISS-CROSSED the country in the closing weeks of the campaign. Each thought Carter might win a down-to-the-wire election over Ronald Reagan that would be sanctified by Walter Cronkite as the next day was dawning.

What follows—without attribution—are these remarks as the evening wears on.

"No one has mentioned black people all night!"

"And no one will mention us for the next four years!"

"THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS when you govern and campaign by poll."

"These people are voting against Ham [Jordan] and Jody [Powell]."

"This is a right-wing week—first Jamaica, now America."

The television channels are changed to give the audience Cronkite, John Chancellor and Barbara Walters in quick succession.

The Carter ticket rolls westward, and the Senate runoff begins to come in.

"THE [PETE] FLAHERTY defeat is a plus for us." The former Democratic mayor of Pittsburgh has lost his Senate race to former Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter.

Charles Mathias, Maryland's Republican Senator, has won re-election. "[Rep.] Parren Mitchell supported him. All of black Baltimore supported him."

As Democratic Sens. George McGovern of South Dakota, Frank Church of Idaho and Birch Bayh of Indiana go down—and then Iowa's John Culver, too—the audience condemns the first three for shifting to the right.

"ONLY JOHN CULVER was smart enough to stand up and say, 'Hell, yes, I'm a liberal!'"

"Those other guys just cut and ran."

Now Carter is preparing to enter a hotel ballroom filled with supporters. As the cameras show the presidential entourage, the first person through the door is the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

"There's Jesse!"

"What is that small blond man with Jesse?"

"Why is Jesse shaking hands with all those peo-

ple?"

"Carter is going to make the best speech of his life."

"THIS IS THE DEFEAT of incompetence. People won't buy a pig in a poke twice."

"No one has mentioned black people yet."

"Did anyone catch Reagan in the debate talking about 'civilized nations'?"

"Why is [presidential aide] Jack Watson smiling?" "He just tripled his salary."

"Here's our plan: We go to the United Nations and tell them we are being held hostage..."

"IT'S 10 O'CLOCK and no one has mentioned black people!"

"What can Reagan do? He can't do much, can he?"

At 11:39 p.m. Frank Reynolds of ABC announces that Miss Walters will interview Vernon Jordan of the National Urban League.

"They mentioned black people!"

The crowd is depressed, and the gallows humor is at its peak.

"Where are the Carter blacks?"

"They're all in D.C., trying to cut a deal."

"If they haven't cut a deal by now, it's too late."

At 12:20 a.m., ABC calls New York for Reagan.

"Jesus, Jesus!"



The Chart

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Columnist analyzes how and where Carter lost the election

By Robert Walters

WASHINGTON—Much of President Carter's unpopularity, according to contemporary mythology, can be ascribed to the contempt with which Northern big-city sophisticates long have viewed the Southern small-town farmer.

But in this year's election, urban residents generally maintained their 1976 levels of support for the president. It was Carter's peers—residents of small towns and rural areas, farmers and Baptists—who renounced him with a vengeance matched by few other blocs of voters.

That intriguing pattern is perhaps the most fascinating product of the analyses of specially selected election precincts and the Election Day surveys of voters conducted by the television networks and other news-gathering organizations.

IN TENNESSEE, for example, Carter this year carried the major cities by a 57-41 margin, unchanged from his 1976 performance, but President-elect Reagan won 58-39 among farmers, 50-47 in small towns and 52-46 in rural areas.

Similarly, Carter's strength in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin dropped only 1 percent to 2 percent in the big cities but plummeted 10 percent to 12 percent in the small towns and rural areas.

Among farmers, the president's 1980 support was down 13 percent to 16 per-

cent in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, and Tennessee. Even more startling were declines ranging from 26 percent to 30 percent in Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas.

IN IOWA, Reagan won 56 percent of the farm vote. In Massachusetts, he carried the small towns by a 41-35 margin, because Carter lost 21 percentage points among these voters.

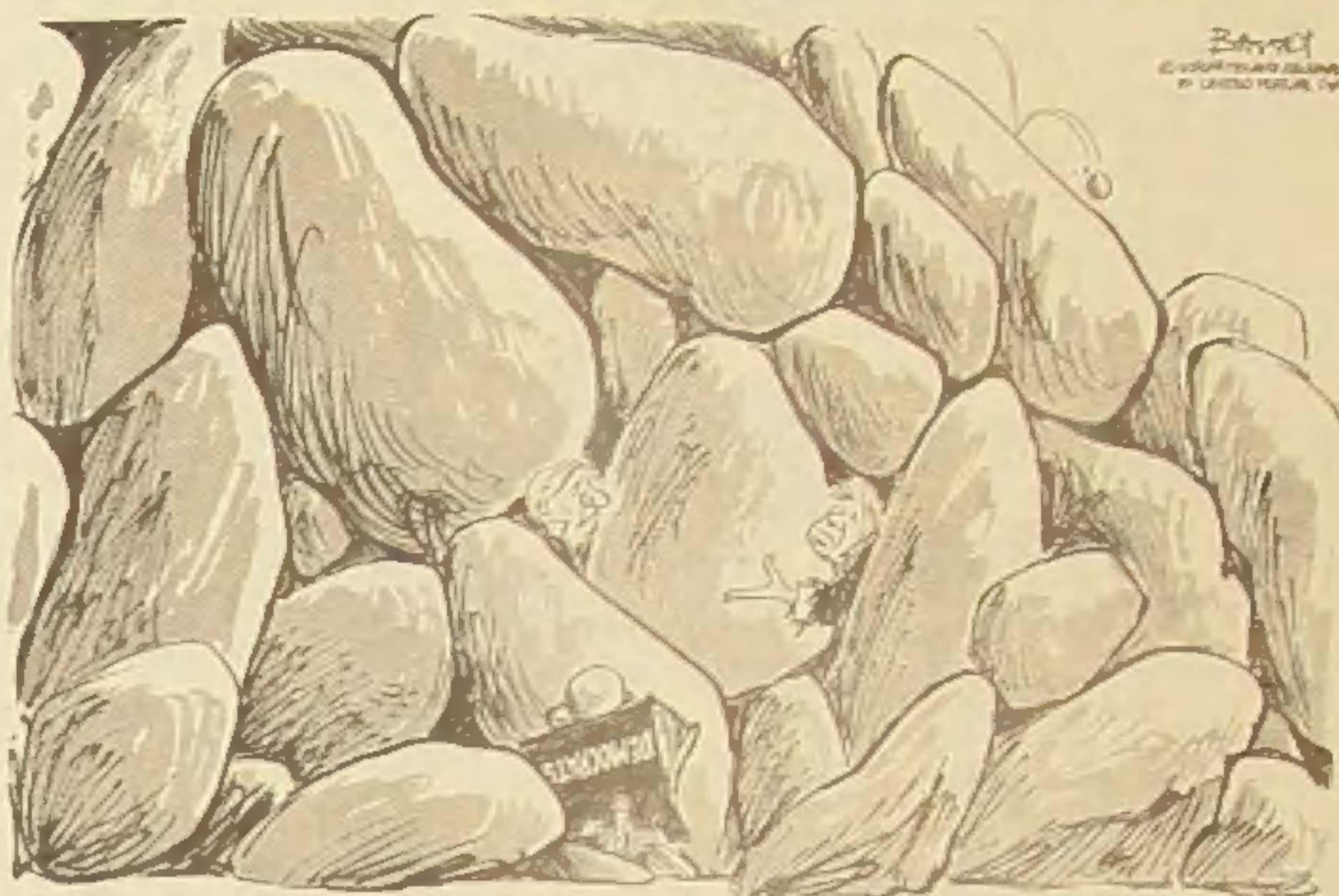
In Alabama, Carter this year carried the major cities by a 63-34 margin, improving upon his 1976 position among urban voters by 13 percentage points. But he lost 11 percent in the small towns and 17 percent in rural communities, allowing Reagan to capture those areas.

Among Baptists, the president's strength this year compared with four years ago was down 10 percent to 12 percent in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee.

ALTHOUGH CARTER'S HOME state of Georgia was one of the few he carried this year, a strikingly similar pattern was evident there: He was down 13 percent among farmers, 11 percent in rural areas, and 8 percent among Baptists.

Carter's 1980 rejection by those who backed him in his initial bid for the presidency was hardly limited to those demographic classifications. Some ex-

Continued on page 10



"WHY'D THEY GET SO MAD JUST BECAUSE HE BLEW IT ON INFLATION, JOBS, TAXES AND DEFENSE? NOBODY'S PERFECT"

Letters:

On 'the dream'

To the Editor:

To the poor and others who have lost the "American Dream," I tell you where it is. First of all, look again at what the Dream is. Although there are many variations, the basic definition of the American Dream is: Work hard, persevere, and you will attain success and reward. Much of today's society has forgotten the former and intensified the latter, "Where is my reward?"

Let us look into the past to see how the Dream evolved with those rebellious patriots, rugged pioneers, the roaring 20's, the fabulous fifties and the sixties. The early founders of our country were immigrants, moving to a new land, starting all over again with a clean slate and nothing but the clothes on their backs and a song in their hearts. Who of us today would dream of such a preposterous idea. "You mean leave the Sony, the central air, my friends, the Big Mac, and my 280Z? I just couldn't leave my Z behind."

Luxury is like an addictive drug; once you have had a little you want more and then you can't bear a lesser dosage. America is just going to have to go "cold turkey" to beat this addiction. George Washington had a war, even a rust on the door that got his mileage. It boggles the mind that some how he got by or that Einstein it without a TI-30 or that Bill kept the masses happy without disco music.

Middle class America is more apt to lose the Dream than others. All the poor have hope and they hope for the Dream every day. The rich on the other hand are too caught up in attaining success to stop and think they might not need it.

The average middle-class person has no real challenge. They don't have to worry about getting into law school at Harvard or worry about where their next meal is coming from. So they look at the rich and

say "why not me" and then look at the poor and say "the world is cruel" and end up depressed.

Many people miss the second part of the Dream, perseverance. Everyone knows they must work, but they want their rewards immediately. Take your average doctor, four years pre-med, four years med-school, two years internship; do they get their reward now? No. They must persevere, set-up practice, hire help, pay rent on office space, buy equipment and pharmaceuticals and maybe in a few more years they will be enough of a debt to start making money. Life is a game like a tennis match or a basketball game; you stop to take a breath, you lose. You must keep working 100 percent, 100 percent of the time. Do you complain when your partner makes a good volley or if you are behind by two; no, you fight back and win.

You get what you pay for. Teachers complain about low salaries, but then again how many times are teachers called at 3 a.m. to get out of their warm beds and piece together some bloody mutilated accident victim. I have a friend who recently stayed up till 3 a.m. in the morning to study for a test and made it to school the next day for the test. Compare this to the guy who watches Monday night football with his six pack, crashes early, and then blames the teacher because he flunked.

The American Dream is still here as it always will be, but only for those who wish to work for it, not just dream for it. Life is a bed of roses, but it's full of thorns. A single rose has many thorns, yet beauty, and perfection is a single rose is almost beyond expression by man. Those who live in the rose bed are always bleeding and those who live in the weeds are always pleading.

Scott Howard

On Sigma Nu

To the students of Missouri Southern State College:

We the brothers of Sigma Nu wish to announce a policy of change. We are submitting our efforts to the betterment of the college. Due to our unique structure we can influence and change college policy in a way the solitary college student or other organizations cannot. We hope we can be the catalyst to producing the more traditional college atmosphere here that is the glorified high school image felt by many.

We are now involved in a campaign to gain new members, however we are also in a campaign to inform the college of what Sigma Nu is all about. We place our honor high and are trying to increase the respect the campus has for us. Due to misinformation and ignorance, we have felt our image has been tarnished and we want to reveal the true Sigma Nu ideals. We are in no way apologizing for the past, but rather emphasizing the present and creating a future.

Sigma Nu was founded in opposition to hazing and we fully support this ideal. All members are educated about honor, love, and truth; the major principles of Sigma Nu. We educate in a way the classroom cannot. We educate socially, teaching brotherhood, leadership, and maturity. Our goal is to produce college educated men out of high school boys and to provide an outlet for the superior talent.

Sigma Nu offers an active situation for leadership, organization, and responsibility that can only be learned by participation, not by classroom theories.

On Mrs. Mitchell

Dear Chart:

As we approach the Thanksgiving season, I would like to ask my fellow students to offer a thought or prayer for one of our teachers. Mrs. Grace Mitchell,

member of the English staff, will undergo medical treatment in St. Louis this week. Thank you.

Scott Rosenthal

Abby Hoffman returns to campus



Abbie Hoffman appears above in his more star-spangled days. Below, Hoffman and his companion Johanna Laurenson appear at a press conference last Sept. 4, the day Hoffman turned himself in after 11 years underground.



By Joshua Peck

ANN ARBOR, MI (CPS)—Abbie Hoffman is a very funny man. Nothing—six years of being underground, terrible psychological strain, or even the sparse crowd that greeted him at the University of Michigan stop on his national college tour—seems to have changed that.

For example, he recalls the exhausting experience of being a fugitive: "You're always aware that people are after you. You never forget...except during orgasm."

Hoffman on opportunity: "Anyone can grow up and become president if you're Jewish, Spanish, poor, black, or from New Jersey."

ON THE NEW RIGHT: "They're just like the Ku Klux Klan only they're too cheap to buy sheets."

And on "Reaganomics": The new president's economic policies will make it advantageous for General Motors to move to Mexico to make cheaper cars for the unemployed here to drive. Pollution will drive the Mexicans north, which will make for cheaper labor in Detroit.

For all his clowning with the audience, though, Hoffman is genuinely moved by the press' somewhat-jocular coverage of his since his re-emergence. "My greatest fear," he says, "is being misunderstood."

HOFFMAN HAS NEVER had too much trouble getting media to pay attention to him since becoming a public figure during the civil rights movements in the early sixties and then as an anti-war

"NOW," HE SAYS, "I'm working on two things: saving the river and saving my ass."

Partly because "the cost of going to prison has skyrocketed," Hoffman is trying to make enough to pay lawyers' fees by touring colleges, at a reported \$4,000 a lecture.

In his talks, he notes he still wants "to see a social revolution." For the moment, though, he's trying to build support for a national health insurance program and for nationalizing the large oil companies.

He says the media, which have so frequently manipulated by Hoffman, are the only political forces opposed to the programs. "About 80 or 90 percent of the American people want the oil companies nationalized." On the other side are "13,000 media men: unanimity against nationalization."

THE WAY TO WIN, he adds, is not to rush too far ahead of the populace. "You listen, you just shut up. You listen to them. You help them articulate the wrongs (they see in American society)."

Nevertheless, when he approaches the subject of the Reagan presidency, he's not above lapsing into a little show biz. He holds up two tablets and says, "The doctors gave them to me to make the next four years go away."

He says he's not as concerned about Reagan as "the liberal press." His worry, he explains, is that "Reagan takes long naps" and that his advisors will be making bad political decisions while the president is asleep.

leader later in the decade. To this day he still takes credit for putting humor into the anti-war movement.

Perhaps only half in jest, he spent his time advocating 100 percent unemployment and free sex and drugs. He led guerrilla theater groups to the stock exchanges on Wall Street (where he had pal Jerry Rubin burned \$5.00 bills for the camera) and the 1972 Republican convention in Miami. His celebrity peaked, of course, while a defendant in the Chicago Seven trial of anti-war organizers at the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago.

In 1974, he was accused of selling cocaine to an undercover agent. Shortly after being released on bail, Hoffman disappeared.

OH HIS VENTURES underground, Hoffman makes a point of criticizing Tom Hayden, one of his co-defendants in the Chicago Seven trial. "He has no heart. He was the only one who wouldn't help." When Hoffman's ex-wife Anita approached Hayden for a job, Hayden allegedly told her, "Your husband is a common criminal," and refused to hire her.

Hoffman spent the last few months of his exile working to stop an Army Corps of Engineers project on the St. Lawrence River. His work, under the alias of Barry Freed, earned him praise of New York Gov. Hugh Carey and Sen. Daniel Moynihan.

The experience helped him decide to come out of hiding to face the drug charges. One reason was that he felt he'd never be discovered anyway. But he also seems to have missed the fun of being a celebrity.

[illegible]

Basie album helps give meaning to the word 'Jazz'

By Jim DeGraft

A cold winter afternoon in Boston, and I, 16, am passing the Savoy in the black part of town. A slow blues curls out into the sunlight and pulls me indoors. Count Basie, hat on, with a half smile, is floating the beat with Jo Jones' brushes whispering behind him. Out on the floor, sitting in a chair which is leaning back against a table, Coleman Hawkins fills the room with big, deep, deep sounds, and the fugating blues with the rhapsodic sweep and fervor he loves in the opera singers whose recordings he plays by the hour at home. The blues goes on and on as the players turn it round and round and inside out and back again, showing more of its faces than I had ever thought existed. I stand, just inside the door, careful not to move and break the priceless sound. In a way I am still standing there.

The 16-year-old who was standing in the doorway was Nat Hentoff. Hentoff came closer than any other writer in defining the informal atmosphere of a Count Basie jam session and how the magic of jazz always seems to bare itself most eloquently through this informality. This account of his encounters with Basie and the late Coleman Hawkins is from Hentoff's book *Jazz Is*. Hentoff is now an elder statesman in the world of jazz critics, and Basie, fortunately, is still practicing the fine art of informal jazz. And Norman Granz, the foremost producer of jazz records, is catching all this on vinyl.

To date, Granz, who produces for Pablo Records, has created three separate records in which Basie leads a veritable *Who's Who* of jazz musicians into what I think are the best jam sessions recorded in the past decade. The first of the recordings was titled *Basie Jam*. It featured trombonist J.J. Johnson, bassist Zoot Sims, and longtime Basieite trumpeter Harry "Sweets" Edison. This session was recorded in December of

1973, and the resulting music was sublime. This album was important in many respects, mostly in that it marked the beginning of a new resurgence for Basie who was sadly underrecorded during the period of time from the mid-1960s to the early 1970s.

AND THIS ALBUM, more than any other of the early Pablo releases, showed that the new label was now the centerpiece of jazz-oriented record companies.

Basie Jam No. 3 is the most recent release of the series. I can't really expand much on this album as it has yet to make it to the Joplin record stores. And with the influx of jazz records to the Joplin area diminishing to a range of slow trickle to a dead halt, well, let's just say that it will come as a pleasant surprise if this album should find its way to Joplin. Two years ago it wasn't this way. Joplin had two major record stores; both included excellent jazz record selections, both were replenished their selections at regular intervals. But in the blink of an eye, one of the stores was out of business, and the other remaining one has assumed a policy of apathy toward bringing in records of any sort, let alone jazz selections. So if you want to hear *Basie Jam No. 3*, you'll have to travel to Tulsa or Kansas City, because Joplin seems quite content with its cultural wasteland status.

Please excuse the above change of subject, and allow me a moment or two to come down from this soapbox and tend to the matter at hand, *Basie Jam No. 2*.

Basie Jam No. 2 was released in 1977 and is the most impressive of the two available albums. How could any session which included musicians such as alto saxophone Benny Carter, tenor saxophone Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis, trumpeter Clark Terry, trombonist Al Grey, bassist John Heard, guitarist Joe Pass, drummer Louis Bellson, and leader and pianist Count Basie, be anything but impressive? Basie, Carter, and Terry are not only top

flight jazz musicians, but they are also enduring legends. In college textbooks somewhere between Bach and Berlioz, you can find a chapter devoted to Basie and his musical contributions. Carter, one of the major stylists in the history of the saxophone, is now a professor of music at the Princeton University. And Terry made his legend with his trademark of puckish solos in the late Duke Ellington band. As a matter of fact, any major soloist who joined the ranks of Ellington's band, often exited with the status of legend.

I SUPPOSE IT IS ALSO TRUE that aside from Basie, Carter, and Terry that all the remaining musicians on this date are also legends to varying degrees. As a matter of fact, I don't suppose this to be true. I know it to be true.

Anyway, we thus far have a musical segregation made up entirely of legends, and we also have a record producer who basically lets the musicians themselves on what will be played and how it will be played. For Granz is much too smart a producer to think that a jam session could survive under dictatorial conditions. I rather suspect that Granz gestured toward the studio and said to Basie, "Here you are, Count. You have a studio; you have the musicians; the rest is up to you." A fine producer, indeed. Perhaps Granz also is a legend, but I don't think this review can stand up to another legend without becoming trite, so I'll just leave it at that.

I must admit that one of the main reasons I first bought this album was the titles given to the tunes. I mean, I simply could not resist an album which has as its first cut a tune entitled "Mama don't wear no drawers." Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, the lyrics, if there are any, are known only to the composers Basie, Carter, and Terry. The other three tunes are "Doggie" Around," "Kansas City Line," and "JJJJump" (four J's intended).

"JJJJump" deserves the closest scrutiny, for it defines all that a jam session should be. It opens with a simple blues riff which is repeated six times before the first soloist enters. Al Grey leads off with a powerful trombone solo which is agile, lyrical, and swinging, all at the same time. He slowly builds up to climaxes, resolves them, and then starts to build again in a totally different manner. And his quote from Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue* is so cleverly woven in that we could miss it if not careful.

Benny Carter, a hopeless romantic, sets a mood of supreme elegance. Carter's approach to the blues is fashioned in the age-old art of the serenade. Yet Carter has no time to serenade except the blues itself, and so he does, exquisitely. As the solo begins, Carter is intent on wringing every emotion possible from the horn. He speaks softly with the blues; he laughs with her; he coaxes her along; he seduces her in an enchanting conversation; and with his dapper manner and sincere compliments, he transforms this well-worn lady into a blushing, giggling young woman. His tone is smooth and vibratoless; his style is streamlined, fluid, and passionate. But Carter along with the late Johnny Hodges know precisely how to make the best use of that passion. They both possessed a sort of sixth sense concerning the amount of time they should hold a note, when they should increase the volume of that note, and most importantly, how much emotion they inject when phrasing that note.

CLARK TERRY ENTERS with a muted trumpet, and proceeds to execute a boppish, quicksilver solo that would intimidate even Dizzy Gillespie. His timing is flawless, and the overall feeling of the solo is a direct reflection on Terry's own irrepressible personality.

The next man up is Joe Pass; he is fast, rhythmic, and melodic. He is in every meaning of the word, a virtuoso, a virtuoso who is equipped with that certain

inner fire that separates great jazz musicians from good jazz musicians.

Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis is the complete opposite to Benny Carter. It is evident from the outset that Davis certainly isn't going to treat this lady gently. The first five notes of his solo establish a mood which is not quite unlike the affect of socking this chick right in the chops. He then dispenses of any romantic interludes and takes the leader directly to his motel room where he ravishes every inch of her character. But nonetheless she must have been impressed by this heavy approach because both she and Davis sound as if they are enjoying themselves madly. Davis' tone is aplenty with vibrato; at times he almost literally honks. But everything is right about Davis' solo from the fluidity of his ideas to his rough, exciting, and swinging groove that the flings into. Basie then is endowed with the concluding statement.

He more than relieves any of the tensions left by the previous soloist. He plays calmly, with amazing clarity. His solo at first seems almost too simple, but it serves Basie's purpose well, and that purpose is to interpret and adjust his style to the underlying mood of the tune.

Jazz is a music of give and take, and Basie in this case felt there was a bit of unfinished business that needed to be resolved. With the air cleared, the blues riff returns again, and the entire band swings out the ending in unison. Somehow through this series of uncalculated paradoxes and sometimes calculated compliments, there comes together a music which is unpretentious, passionate, and beautiful. And the written review, for all its analytical value, falls miles short of defining the music. Due to a lack of better words, I'm going to reintroduce a worn out and slightly banal old critics phrase that goes something like this: "adjectives failed me." But the adjectives really have failed me, so just go out and get this record and listen. You'll understand.

Popular comedy, 'Ghost Goes West,' next in campus film series

By Harrison Kash

The satiric fantasy *The Ghost Goes West* will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the top floor Rotunda of Billingsly Student Center. This is the fifth program in the 19th Annual Films Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society and co-sponsored by the Missouri Arts

Council and National Endowments for the Arts.

The Ghost Goes West is a charming fable of a noble Scottish ghost, played by Robert Donat, doomed to walk the parapets of his castle because of cowardice in battle. Gravel-voiced Eugene Pallette plays a blustering American millionaire, who upsets the ghost's fate

by buying the castle and transporting it, stone by stone to Florida. The millionaire's daughter (Jean Parker) poses a romantic complication to the easily infatuated spirit.

Frequently revived to critical acclaim, *The Ghost Goes West* was by far the most successful of French director Rene Clair's English-language films and

is still a hilarious poke-in-the-ribs at Scottish clan-worship and American brashness.

Robert Donat gave a wonderful dual performance as the ghost and his present-day descendant, and the fine special effects add to the supernatural flavor. Most memorable are the scenes of the castle being conveyed to Sunnyside, Florida, and

the house-warming with a kilted Negro band playing jazz-up Scottish tunes.

Single admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1.00 for students or senior citizens. Children are admitted free when accompanied by an adult. Season tickets for the remaining seven film programs are still on sale at \$6.00 per adult or \$4.00 per student or senior citizen.

sunday

6:00 a.m. 2 International 4 Byline 4 Target 6 Public Affairs	10:00 3 Cosmos 4 Cisco Kid 5 Hour of Power 6 Robert Schuller 8 Bewitched 11 ESPN Sports 13 Oral Roberts	12:00 2 Home Mechanic 4 Sgt. Preston 6 Call the Doctor 8 Face the Nation 10 PTL Network 13 Superstars	2:00 3 Black Magic 4 Matinee 5 Playhouse 12 6 Wagon Train	4:00 2 Vikings 10 PTL Network	6:00 3 Sound Stage 4 Lawrence Welk 5 Animals 6 Bible Church 8 Vidie Comics 11 Sports 13 Disney	8:00 3 Connections 4 Monte Carlo 5 Bowling 6 Gunsmoke 8 Chuck Williams 13 Sullivan	10:00 2 HBO-Tri Marriage 4 On Us Part 5 Connections 6 Marcus Welby 8 Too Ten 10 Sunday Night 11 Sports	12:00 3 News 4 Star Trek 5 News 6 News 7 News 8 News 9 News 10 News 11 News 12 News	2:00 3 News 4 Star Trek 5 News 6 News 7 News 8 News 9 News 10 News 11 News 12 News	4:00 3 News 4 Star Trek 5 News 6 News 7 News 8 News 9 News 10 News 11 News 12 News	6:00 3 News 4 Star Trek 5 News 6 News 7 News 8 News 9 News 10 News 11 News 12 News	8:00 3 News 4 Star Trek 5 News 6 News 7 News 8 News 9 News 10 News 11 News 12 News	10:00 3 News 4 Star Trek 5 News 6 News 7 News 8 News 9 News 10 News 11 News 12 News	12:00 3 News 4 Star Trek 5 News 6 News 7 News 8 News 9 News 10 News 11 News 12 News
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wednesday

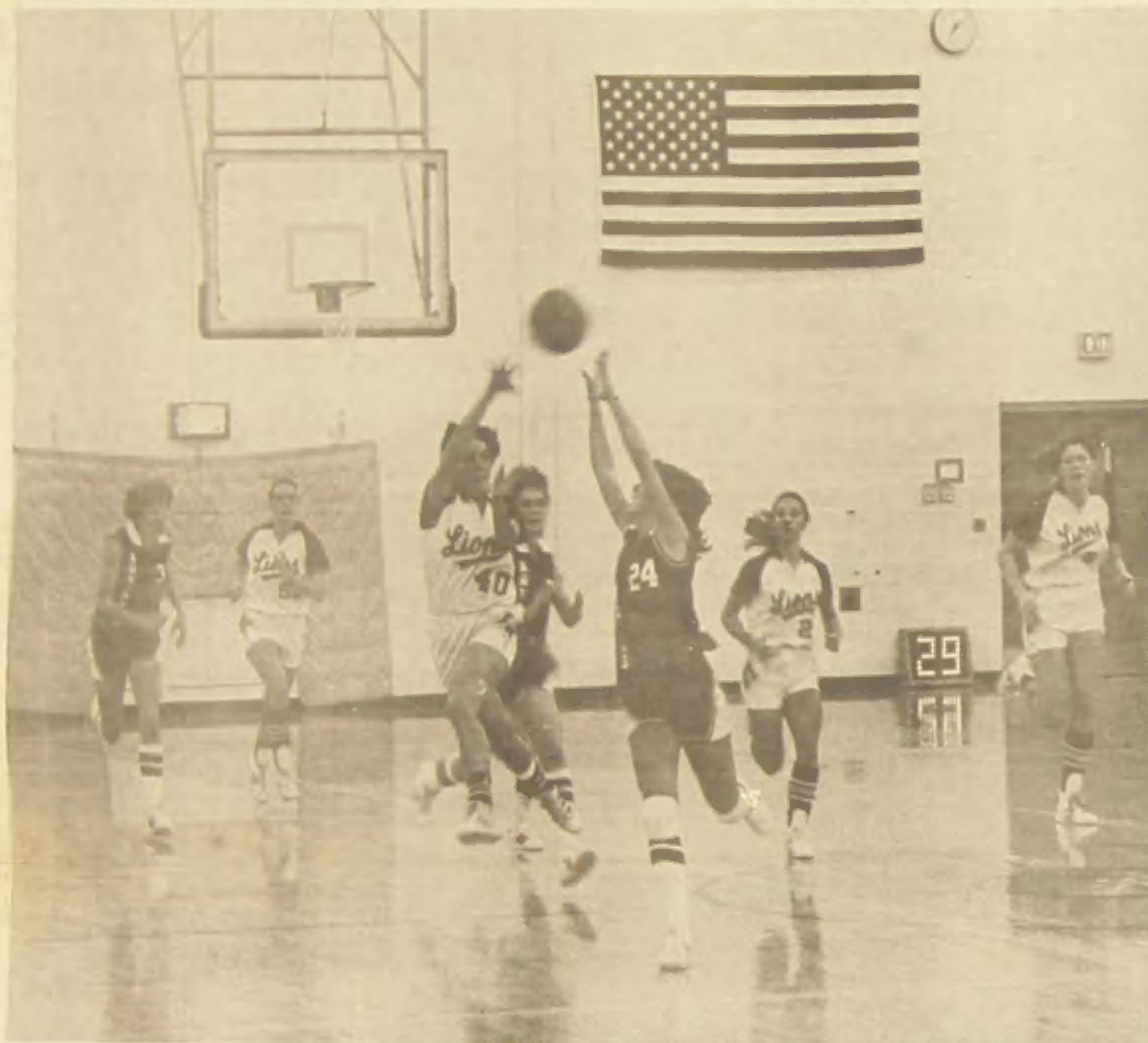
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Sports



The Arkansas press is on, and Linda Castillon (40) makes a jump down court. The Lady Lions lost the season opener to University of Arkansas 67-61.

Lady Lions open season with 67-61 loss to Arkansas

Missouri Southern's women basketball team failed to maintain its lead and so revenge last year's loss to the University of Arkansas as they were defeated again Tuesday night by the Razorbacks 67-61 in the season opener in Robert Hall Young Gymnasium.

In their initial meeting last year Southern lost 83-85 in Fayetteville.

"We are very disappointed with the loss because we had very good opportunities to pick up the win," said Coach G.I. Willoughby. "We started off slowly, but then we had control of the game until the final three or four minutes."

BOTH TEAMS STARTED the game off slowly. Southern broke the scoreless deadlock with 18:26 to go in the first half

and they went on to lead the entire half. Arkansas managed to tie the score at 6-6 with 14:59 to go but the Lions posted a seven point lead at the half, 30-23.

During the first half, Southern consistently worked the ball inside to their 6'2" center Pam Brisby for the easy basket.

"We were having great success with Pam (Brisby) in the middle. The main reason for that success was that she was really working hard underneath the basket getting free from the defense and moving to the open spaces. But I think I might have made a mistake letting her play the entire first half, because she was really tired in the second half," said Willoughby.

SOUTHERN CONTINUED to control the game in the second half as Linda Castillon broke loose from the defense for an easy lay-up, making the score 40-35 with 13:25 left in the game.

But with 11:52 remaining the Razorbacks broke into the lead for the first time in the game, 40-41. But Southern showed excellent composure as they came back to a seven point lead with 9:37 left on Pat McKay's jump shot, 48-41.

"We have a lot of experienced players on the team and they showed that they wouldn't give up after losing the lead. Only if we could have done the same thing later in the game. These types of losses are tough to accept but we must be able to bounce back and play the way we can," said Willoughby.

Southern increased its lead to three and a one point lead until there was 7:40 left to play in the game and the Razorbacks broke into the lead to play, 57-55.

AFTER THAT the Lions had difficulty getting their offense back on track. They turned the ball over to the Razorbacks as they brought the ball up the court and they also committed some costly fouls.

"We tried to dribble too much against that press and you just can't do that and expect to win. We broke up their press in the first half with our quick passes, but we didn't do that in the second half," said Willoughby.

Forward Lisa Mitchell and Brisby led the Lady Lions with 15 points and each of them had six rebounds. Castillon was

Southern's leading rebounder with 8 and she also contributed 17 points to the losing effort before she fouled out in the waning moments.

SOUTHERN is preparing for its next game against ALAW District member University of Missouri-Rolla at 6 p.m. Saturday in Young Gymnasium. Southern has a record of 4-1 against the Miners of Rolla.

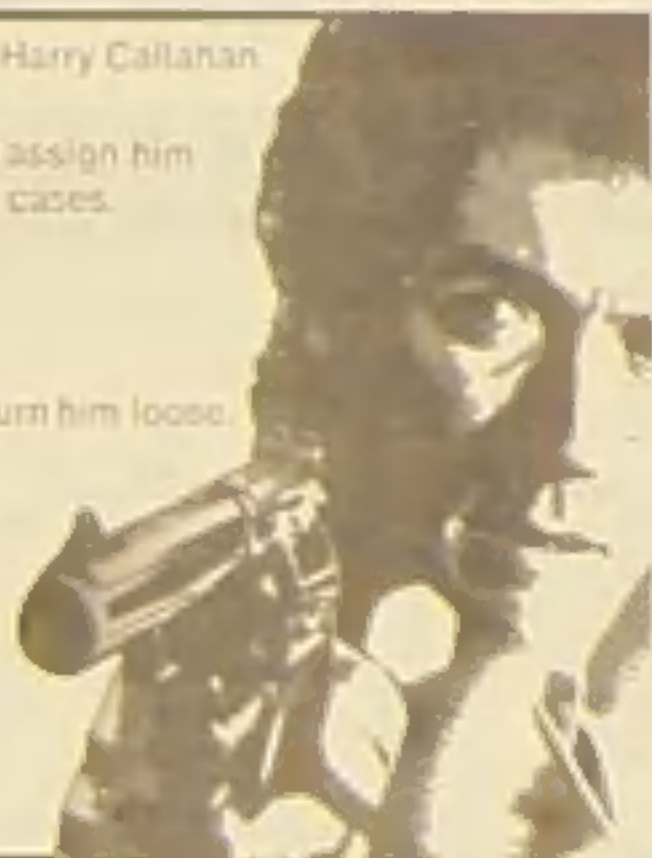
"I'm not really sure of what to expect from Rolla. I don't think that they will be as strong as they were last year," said Willoughby.

"I'm concerned," she added, "about how we will bounce back from the loss. But I have confidence in our players. There's a lot of experience and talent on our team, and we should have no problems regaining our composure."

Detective Harry Callahan

You don't assign him to murder cases.

You just turn him loose.



Clint Eastwood
Dirty Harry

CLINT EASTWOOD FILM FESTIVAL

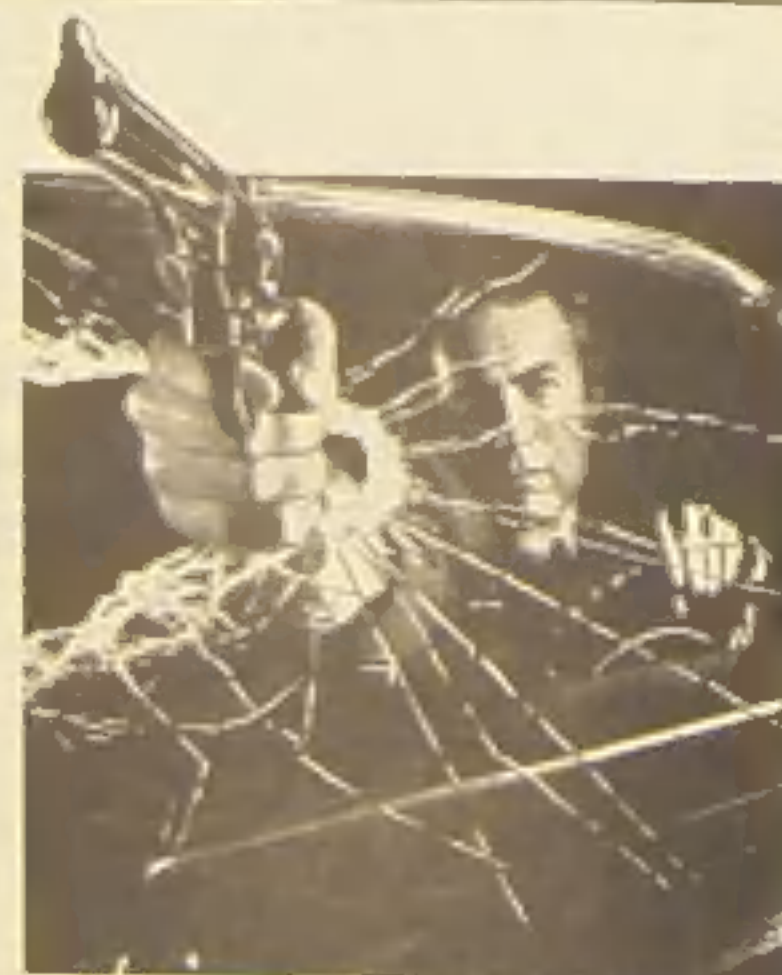
Dec. 4

3—9 p.m.

Third floor

Billingsly Student Center

Sponsored by the CUB



DIRTY HARRY
THE ENFORCER



Lions steam up with 110 points

Southern basketball picked up steam Tuesday night, as the Lions outclassed McPherson College 110-82 in Booneville's Young Gymnasium. That win followed a disappointing 82-82 loss Sunday night in the School of the Ozarks in the season opener.

Southern, now 1-1, hosts Evangel College of Springfield Saturday night in an 8 p.m. District 16 contest.

Ricky Carver had come off the bench Saturday night to lead the Lions with 20 points, but Tuesday night it was center Jerry Wilson who led the attack with 18 points and nine rebounds.

SIX LIONS scored in double figures that night, with Skip Taylor having 13 points, Carver 12, and Percy Brown and Kenn Shuler 11 each.

The Lions shot 63 percent in the first half but cooled down to finish the game with a 57 percent average. Shuler was 20 of 24 at the free throw line for an 83 percent average.

From the beginning it was aggressive team that Southern fans watched. The Lions took a 5-4 lead at 18:42 and never trailed again. Leading 19-16 with 12:33 to go in the first half, Southern reeled off 10 straight points, with four of them coming from freshman guard Carl Tyler.

AFTER THE HALF, the closest McPherson could come was 20 points behind the Lions, 66-46 with five minutes gone. The bulge began to grow to 90-58 with 7:32 to go, 102-68 with 3:47 left, 100-68 at 3:55.

Cosch Chuck Williams cleared the Southern bench, but the lead continued to mount.

"We played aggressive ball and took control of the game early," said Williams. "But we still need improvement," he added.

Center Jerry Wilson has a look of desperation as he anticipates a pass. The School of the Ozarks defenders strain to cut off the passing lanes.

Playoffs end for soccer squad



The Missouri Southern soccer team was eliminated in the first round by Harris-Stowe 3-2 in St. Louis last Wednesday.

Southern concluded the season with a record of 15-4-1. Harris was eliminated from the playoffs by Rockhurst 2-0 last Saturday in Kansas City to become District 16 champions. Rockhurst defeated Park College 2-1 in their first round game.

Southern lost the ball and had to attack in the wind and Harris was pressuring Southern immediately after the kickoff.

IN HARRIS' SECOND corner kick Bob Zwick headed the deflected cross into the goal to put Harris into an early 1-0 lead.

Harris continued to pressure Southern and they were awarded a throw in deep in Southern's half of the field. Harris fullback Mike Stuckel managed to head the ball into the goal and Harris was 1-1.

When Southern fullback Joe Angeles tried to clear the ball from the goal, the ball slid off his thigh into the goal. Harris led 2-0 at the half.

Southern had an excellent opportunity to score in the first half when Chuck Womack gave a well pass to Todd Johnston as he broke through the defense. But the pass got tangled up in Johnston's feet and he was unable to get a shot off.

IN THE SECOND HALF Southern had the wind to their backs and they began to pressure the Harris goal. Early in the second half, Southern's Tim Behnen gave a through pass to quarterback Tim Hantak. Hantak broke into the Harris penalty area but his shot went wide of the far post.

Southern scored their first goal when Harris goalkeeper John Hantak deflected a cross to Womack. Womack vollied the ball into the top corner of the net making the score 2-1.

Southern kept moving in with a persistent attack. But on one of Harris' few counterattacks of the second half they received a throw in deep in Southern's territory.

THE THROW IN sailed into the center of the penalty area. Rob Lonigro and Hantak challenged Tony Sklar for the ball and he inadvertently deflected the ball toward the goal. Angeles was called for a hand ball as he slapped the ball away from the goal line and Harris was awarded a penalty kick.

Rick Hantak of Harris made no mistake on the penalty kick and gave Harris a 3-1 lead.

But Southern still continued to attack the Harris goal. Behnen took a shot that hit the right goal post and bounced in front of the goal and freshman Mike Bryson shot the ball into the goal. That made the score 3-2 with four minutes remaining.

Lonigro began to move deeper into the Harris half of the field in search of the equalizer to put the game into overtime. One of Lonigro's shots went just wide of the right goal post.

IN THE WANING MOMENTS of the match Hantak broke into the Harris half of the field in search of the equalizer to put the game into overtime. One of Lonigro's shots went just wide of the right goal post.

Moments later the game ended by a score of 3-2 in Harris' favor.

Southern outshot Harris 25-15. Southern took 22 of those shots in the second half compared to Harris' second half total of 6.

The loss was the final game for seniors George Major, Rob Lonigro, Tim Behnen, Joe Angeles, and Todd Johnston.

Centerback Steve Marcy of Joplin will have to wait until next year to get a crack at Midwestern State University as Southern was eliminated from post-season action. The soccer Lions were hopeful of a rematch with MSU in area playoffs to avenge a loss this season.



The Black Bears and maul an Evangel running back. The Black Shirts dominated the Evangel offense on the wet turf of Hughes Stadium.

6-3-1 season ends, best since 1976

Coach Bill Frazier's Lions closed out their 1980 football campaign on a successful note Saturday, overcoming Evangel College 46-21 in Hughes Stadium. Southern finished the year with a 6-3-1 mark—its best record since 1976.

"We learned and improved as the season progressed," said Frazier. "The players couldn't have given any more effort than they did. Our seniors showed great leadership. We did some beautiful things, but we made enough mistakes to lose three games. The bottom line is that we played good football."

Against Evangel, the Lions exploded for three touchdowns in the first quarter. The Black Shirts forced three Crusader fumbles while the offensive unit quickly capitalized on. After Mike Petet's fumble recovery, quarterback Kevin Ahlgren threw a 20-yard scoring strike to Mark Taylor for the game's first points.

ROGER HOENES caused a fumble and senior noseman Pete Sullivan garnered it at the four the next time Evangel had the ball. Tailback Tony Harris took it over two plays later from the two. Mark Stufflebeam's extra point attempt was blocked.

Southern's Tom Fisher recovered a fumbled punt attempt at the 15 by the Crusaders on the next possession. Harris scored his eighth touchdown of the year and the second of the game from 13 yards out. David Baltzer passed to senior fullback Kenny Brown for the two-point conversion as the Lions secured a fake extra-point kick.

Evangel put six points on the board late in the first period when quarterback Danny Duvall scored on a two-yard keeper. David Johnson added the place kick, but the Lions held a 21-7 lead.

AHLGREN TOOK his team 71 yards in 12 plays for a score after that. Passed of 18 yards to John Anderson and 22 yards to Glenn Watson were the big plays. Ahlgren's one-yard sweep into the end zone gave Southern a 27-7 margin. The junior quarterback suffered a bruised thigh on the play and sat out the remainder of the game.

"Kevin could have played in the second half," said Frazier, "but we didn't want to risk further injury. He did an exceptional job leading his team."

Senior Rob Goodwin scored his first touchdown of the year on a 25-yard flanker return with 9:59 left in the half.

Stufflebeam's conversion attempt was wide, but the Green and Gold took a 33-7 advantage into the locker room.

STUFFLEBEAM fumbled a punt attempt and Evangel recovered the ball a yard from the Lions' goal early in the second half. Duvall scored his second touchdown two plays later, but the Crusaders muffed the extra point kick.

Evangel, which fell to 1-10 for the season, made the game close a few minutes later when quarterback George Skipper lobbed a high pass to Eric Collins along the sidelines at the Southern 49. Collins made the reception with no Lion defender even close and outraced his opponents into the end zone. Collins then passed to tight end Reggie Brock for the two-pointer, and the Crusaders trailed 33-1.

Said Frazier: "The pass to Collins was a trick play on Evangel's part. They sent one man into the game and it looked like they took two out. But Collins stopped before he reached the sidelines, and we weren't aware that he was there. The officials weren't surprised, however, as it was a legal play."

BALTZER—REPLACING Ahlgren at quarterback—scored with 28 seconds left in the third period on a four-yard keeper. Stufflebeam's kick made it 40-21.

In the fourth quarter, Stufflebeam connected on a 29-yard field goal and junior tackle Wes Rodgers tackled Skipper in the end zone for a safety. Southern had its third consecutive victory, witnessed by a chilled, Parents Day crowd.

"Our seniors played well against Evangel," said Frazier, "and got a good deal of satisfaction from their last collegiate game. Guards Bill Worthington and Jesse Vavurka may well have played the best game of their careers."

THE LIONS NOW look forward to next season. Spring practice will begin March 12 with the intra-squad scrimmage set for April 8.

Southern opens its season Sept. 12 at home.

Said Frazier: "The backbone of the football program is the winter and spring program. We'll try to establish who our top 25 athletes are and go from there. I expect there to be stiff competition for sports in the secondary and offensive line. We'll also evaluate our strengths and weaknesses."

Campus protests likely in Reagan's term, some think

By Michael Arkush
College Press Service

Long before most Americans have sorted out the meanings of Ronald Reagan's landslide victory, some student leaders and activists are predicting the next four years will include a re-awakening of the era of campus protest.

"I'm optimistic about students and their ability to change the world," says Janis Fine, vice-president of the Student Association of State Universities in New York. "The Reagan victory may be the unifying factor which makes students become active again."

FINE NOTES that at a recent association meeting "people were scared out of their wits at the results of the election." She thinks the fear will reveal a "need to get together."

Indeed, a variety of activists contacted by College Press Service expressed rising expectations that there will be more campus protests in the immediate future. As proof, they point to the stirrings of half-articulated resentment of the re-emergence of a figure who evoked much student wrath in the late sixties.

At the University of California-Berkeley, just moments after Reagan was declared the winner, about 10,000 students staged a sit-in. Speakers exhorted students to "make sure Reagan can do as little as possible to hinder human rights." Fifty-two protesters were arrested.

AT THE UNIVERSITY of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, a school not known for activism, students greeted the election news with anti-Reagan chants. Within minutes, the number swelled to about 800. Greg Ludke, one of the original screamers, says the demonstration was entirely spontaneous.

Mike Pucci, vice president of the student government, says the rally was "the first time we've had any kind of student protest against anything on this campus."

Just what students were protesting is open to question. At Berkeley, anti-Reagan slogans evolved into anti-ROTC chants. At Stevens Point, students shouted "Reagan sucks."

MOST LEADERS interviewed think harder times—like a new military draft—will be needed to sustain these stirrings.

"Students won't have to wait for a draft or anything like that," Fine says. "Reagan will cut financial aid and abortion benefits. That alone should be enough to get students out of their shells."

"If he (Reagan) starts messing up with aid to students," adds Eduardo Welle, legislative director of the U.S. Student Association, "the liberal and conservative students will be brought together to fight it. This hits at their very ability to continue to school."

KIM KACHELMYER, director of the United Council, a Wisconsin student association agrees. "I am sure it would be very easy to mobilize students over this cause (financial aid) if anyone in Washington harms it."

A Reagan policy statement on education released during the campaign promised the Reagan administration will re-make funds earmarked for specific aid programs into "block grants," which "can be used as they see fit. Also, states will be encouraged with paying for certain unspecified aid programs Reagan plans to abolish on the federal level."

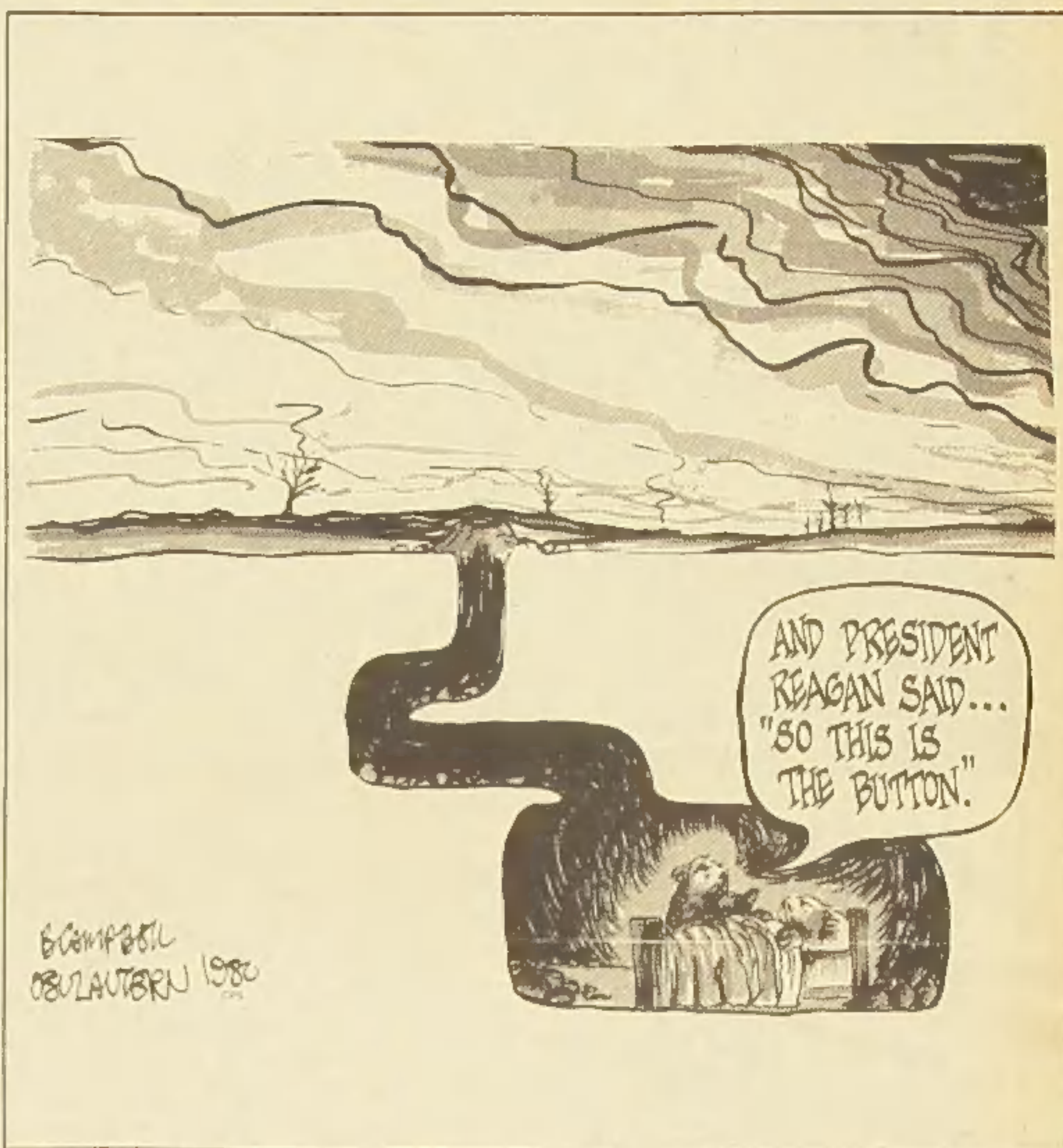
There are other issues leaders expect students to pursue. Barbara Kiser of the Students for a Non-Nuclear Future predicts students will have to "triple our efforts" if only because she expects "Reagan will put a clamp on any kind of progressive legislation."

DAVID LANDAU of the American Civil Liberties Union sees student help on civil liberties issues as "a big plus for us."

Dr. Howard Kornfield of Physicians for Social Responsibility thinks the Reagan landslide puts anti-nuclear proliferation groups on the defensive, and a premium on activism. He says his groups think students will be especially responsive during the Reagan era.

Later this month a meeting at Kent State will be held to organize the Progressive Students Network, which some student leaders privately hope will become "the next SDS." David Statt, a group spokesman, says a PSN rally in inauguration day in Washington Jan. 20 will only be the beginning.

"We're going to attack the Republican platform and the policies of the Reagan administration," he says. "If these words become bills, then we will really get involved."



Racial tensions rising on college campuses Carter

from page 8

Williamstown, MA (CPS)—"I looked out to see the lawn on fire," recalls David Alesh, a security officer at Williams College. "I could see the cross burning and a person in a white sheet out there."

The cross was burning near the site of a homecoming party held by Williams' Black Student Union Nov. 1. The incident climaxed a tense period in which several black students received threatening letters allegedly signed by the Ku Klux Klan, and off an equally tense period of campus racial animosity.

The incident, moreover, is only the most recent in a lengthening series of conflicts between black and white students on campuses across the country. In just the last month, for example, students at San Diego State University were provoked into a nearly-violent demonstration against administration plans to demolish their Black Communications Center to make way for a parking lot.

IN THE MIDWEST, an unattributed quote from Muhammad Ali ran in the Mankato State University student paper led to a special black student-edition of the paper. It roundly criticized the campus race relations.

The series began in the east with a cross burning at Amherst College in April, 1979. The burning, in front of a black student dorm, inspired a five-day sit-in at the administration and a list of demands including a more aggressive affirmative action policy, a separate orientation pro-

gram for black students, and a better Black Studies curriculum. It was subsequently discovered the cross was erected and lit by black students needing an excuse to voice their frustrations.

At Williams last week, the culprit was still at large. "There is still no evidence to pinpoint whether it was or was not done by students," says Crish Roosenraad, dean of the college.

AT A RALLY to protest the burning, however, Black Student Union coordinators charged that students were indeed responsible. "Is it really all that surprising that a student group of students from this college would burn a cross on campus to show their hatred of blacks?" asked Greg Witcher.

Witcher added the school was "institutionally racist" because of its paucity of Afro-American study courses, its stock holdings in firms doing business in South Africa, and its failure to have a tenured black faculty member.

College President John Chandler assured the crowd the administration viewed the cross burning as appalling. "No one of the terrible symbolism of the fiery cross, whether seen as a thoughtless and insensitive prank or as a malicious effort to intimidate, will be tolerated at Williams."

But in the days after the rally, vandals broke into and ransacked the Black Student Union library, and black students reported being taunted from the windows

of college buildings.

HATE MAIL arrived. Student Muhammad Kenyatta got a letter that read in part: "You goddamn stinkin filthy, black skinned monkeys do not belong among the white human society." It threatened to "eliminate" blacks.

President Chandler got a similar letter. Both were signed "KKK" and postmarked from Cleveland, Ohio. The letters were turned over to the FBI, which says it has no leads in the case yet.

Black Student Union leader Ray Headon described the campus as a "tinderbox." Chandler ultimately cancelled classes for a morning last week as students, students, faculty, and administrators could calm it.

After a campus-wide forum, students split up into discussion sessions held in various classrooms.

The small New England liberal arts school has been relatively free of overt racial tensions since 1969, when black students occupied a campus building. On the surface at least, Williams has made great strides. Black students say the tensions have been there all along.

BLACK STUDENT UNION member Craig White notes, "There's anger and frustration. Many blacks are very disturbed by the insensitivity they feel whites show to the special problems faced by black students on a predominantly-white campus."

Charges of insensitivity have been common to the racial incidents on a number of campuses over the last two years.

White students apparently tend to believe the most difficult racial problems have been solved. A May, 1980 study of race relations at Harvard found that 86 percent of the black students, however, felt they didn't get enough special consideration.

A U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare study released a month earlier found that 77 percent of the black students on predominantly-white campuses felt "alienated."

THUS BLACK STUDENTS seem to be especially sensitive to administration actions. At Tennessee last year, the closing of a black student cultural center and the transfer of popular administrator led to three months of protest and even a fire bombing. The center was kept open.

At Michigan State, the rumor—eventually proved unfounded—that a minority aid program might be cut back bought a crowd of 500 to a regents' meeting. Black student leaders used the chance to complain of "unrealistic" financial aid requirements, "bad" academic advising, and, almost inevitably, "faculty insensitivity."

Similar charges have marked demonstrations and protests in the last 12 months at Virginia, Ithaca College, Yale, Illinois State, the University of Chicago, and Penn State, among others.

Physician discusses toxic shock syndrome

By Ramona Carlin

Dr. Donald Patterson, local physician and secretary to the Board of Regents, spoke yesterday in the Student Center on the onset of Toxic Shock Syndrome, its relationship to tampons, and measures to take.

Such aspects as the full meaning of Toxic Shock Syndrome, its symptoms, the history behind the syndrome, and treatment were discussed.

The syndrome's definition was broken down into three parts: First, toxic, meaning poison in the blood; second, shock, meaning a dramatic blood pressure drop; and third, syndrome, meaning a collection of symptoms.

SYMPTOMS ARE like those of an infection, he said, with fever, vomiting,

diarrhea, a rash like that of a sunburn, and finally the person's going into shock. With a mortality rate of 13 percent, healing of the infection usually causes peeling of the skin.

The history of Toxic Shock began with first reports of a disease very similar to TSS in the 1920s. The disease was not common, but by the 1970s Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado began seeing several people with the staphylococcal or streptococcal infection. It was not until a reporter with the Los Angeles Times started an investigation and noticed that almost 100 percent of the women were menstruating or within five days after their menstrual period that the disease was discovered that the disease

was identified as such.

It was soon discovered that if women with low grade pelvic infections and/or vaginal infections were to use such tampons as Rely or any "super" tampon this acted as a "plug" and the infection that would normally be allowed to drain through other smaller tampons would be forced with the menstruum back up into the fallopian tubes and as far as the abdomen. "This is like putting pure staphylococcal infection into the blood," said Patterson, "and that is where infection grows the best."

MEN AND CHILDREN are not exempt from TSS, and it affects children through boils, said Dr. Patterson.

Only three to 15 per 100,000

menstruating women are affected with TSS. This figure could be higher because usually it is considered as just an infection and treated with antibiotics or blood electrolysis, Dr. Patterson explained.

Prevention of TSS can be achieved by not using too much of a good thing, such as the super tampon when a regular will do, changing them as regularly as three times a day and when wearing them overnight to be sure to change them immediately in the morning, according to the physician.

Patterson also suggested that women not forget that they are wearing them. "About once a month we have to go in and retrieve one that was forgotten; so be sure and remember when you are wearing them."

Rotarians offer 5 awards for study abroad

Missouri Southern students who wish to study abroad for an academic year may have a better chance this year than before in qualifying for a Rotary International Scholarship.

Five types of awards are given by Rotary, but only three awards are given in District 611 which includes Joplin. The selection process this year is expected to be more open than in the past.

The awards available are:

The Graduate Scholarship, for students who will have a bachelors degree by 1982.

The Undergraduate Scholarship, for students who will complete two years of college by 1982.

The Vocational Scholarship, for technicians with two years of work experience.

The Teacher of the Handicapped Scholarship, for employed teachers with two years of experience in teaching the handicapped.

The Journalism Scholarship, for journalists with two years of full-time employment or for students in journalism with two years of study completed by 1982.

Each award covers the cost of air transportation, tuition, fees, books, supplies, room and board, and incidental travel expenses for study for nine months in a university abroad. Rotary estimates the value of each award at \$10,000. Interested applicants should contact a

member of the Rotary club in their home community in Joplin, or may contact Dr. L.L. Tracy, secretary for District 611, at his office at Pittsburg State University, (316) 231-7000 ext. 155 or at his home (316) 231-6593.

Awards start in the fall of 1982. However, applications must be in the hands of the secretary of the local Rotary club or the secretary of the Rotary club in the applicant's home town by March 1, 1981.

O.D.E. accepts 17 members

Missouri Southern's Omicron Delta Epsilon chapter, the international honor society for economics, has accepted 16 students and one faculty member into its membership.

Invitation to Omicron Delta Epsilon is based on scholastic achievement and good character. Students must be in their junior or senior year of college, have better than a 3.0 grade point average in all course work taken, plus at least 12 hours of economics and finance courses with a 3.0 or above grade average.

The students accepted are: Crystal Ann Schnitker, Sandra J. Smith-Vaughan, Paul W. Carter, Randy D. Frost, Glenda J. Klingensmith, Jeff D. Cotton, Cynthia A. Duncan, Chris Kalsbach, Rick Raymond Shamblin, Rhonda Lynn Woods, Steven William Owen, Mark Allen Landreth, Mary Lamm Peters, Regina Leigh Stark, Janis Turk, Dean Wilson.

Delores Ann Honey was the faculty member accepted.

Dr. Charles E. Leitle and Dr. J.S. Jaswal are faculty advisors of the Missouri Southern chapter.